

## Aqaba talks cover economic ties

AQABA (Petra) — The Jordanian-Israeli economic, commercial and banking committee discussed over the past two days means of preparing the ground for economic cooperation between the two sides, according to the co-chairman of the committee, Michel Marto, who is also deputy governor of the Central Bank of Jordan. Dr. Marto said the committee had started defining principles that would govern Jordanian-Israeli economic relations. Israel has agreed to give Jordan preferential treatment and distinctions that commensurate with the disparities between the two countries in terms of the national income, the per capita income, technological development and the export/import volume, he said. Israel's exports are more than 10 times those of Jordan, while the Jewish state's imports are six times those of Jordan.

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## Major congratulates King

AMMAN (J.T.) — British Prime Minister John Major praised His Majesty King Hussein Wednesday for his courage and vision which helped bring about a peace treaty with Israel, the Jordan News Agency, Petra, said. "I would like to express my warmest welcome to the treaty," Mr. Major said in a telegram to the King. Jordan and Israel on Monday initiated a peace treaty, due to be signed in a formal ceremony attended by 5,000 next Wednesday. Mr. Major praised the King's courage, wisdom and far sightedness which he said helped him to accomplish this "historic achievement leading towards a comprehensive peace." The British premier expressed hope that the treaty would result in stronger ties between the Israeli and the Jordanian people. Turkey also expressed support for the peace treaty. In a statement issued in Ankara the Turkish government said the treaty ends 46 years of conflict and hoped it would serve as a cornerstone for an ideal peace among the peoples of the region.

## Text of Jordan-Israel peace treaty released (see page 6)

## Water accord sets rules right

From Narmeen Marad in Aqaba

THE WATER annex to the Treaty between Jordan and Israel (Annex II) not only guarantees the Kingdom's share of about 215 million cubic metres (mcms) but also details short-term projects for the storage of the unregulated flow of Yarmouk and Jordan waters for use by the Kingdom and sets the rules for rehabilitating the Jordan River water and for protecting the quality of shared water resources in both states.

According to a copy of the annex on water (which is reprinted in full on page 6) Jordan and Israel will continue to coordinate steps to find new sources for the supply of water to both sides, but in the mid-term ensure a supply of 50 mcms/year of water of drinkable standards for Jordan.

The seven-page annex on "water-related matters" details the allocation of water from the Yarmouk to Israel at 25 mcms/year to be pumped in two intervals each year: 12 mcms in summer (May 15 through Oct. 15), and 13 mcms in winter (Oct. 16 through May 14). This part reduces Israel's use of the Yarmouk in favour of Jordan by 45 mcms/year (eight in the summer and 37 mcms in winter).

The same part allows Israel to pump an additional 20

mcms from Jordan's share in winter for storage in Lake Tiberias and subsequent release of the same quantity (no loss to evaporation) to Jordan in the summer interval. Jordan will divert the rest in winter (17 mcms) to the King Abdullah Canal. The additional quantities that Jordan thus receives amount to 28 mcms in the summer interval and 17 mcms in the winter interval.

"We have always held, as did the Arab Technical Committee formed by the Arab League in 1953, that Israel is entitled to only 25 mcms in the Yarmouk River," chief Jordanian water negotiator Munther Haddadin told the Jordan Times in an interview. "We had agreed to and fixed in the annex," he asserted.

Today, and after deducting uses (about 200 mcms), Jordan became entitled to the rest of the flow, an estimated share of 235 mcms, of which Jordan has been using an average of 130 mcms in the King Abdullah Canal, Dr. Haddadin said. That is, Jordan, after the Treaty, will be able to use 165 mcms starting almost immediately.

Israel is to further supply Jordan with another 10 mcms, year of water desalinated from saline water springs now being discharged into the Jordan River (Item

(Continued on page 2)

## Israel, Jordan to open border Nov. 1

From Sana Atiyeh in Aqaba

JORDAN AND Israel have agreed to open their borders to each other starting Nov. 1 for the first time since Israel was created in 1948, Jordanian negotiators said Wednesday.

Speaking on condition of anonymity, a Jordanian negotiator told the Jordan Times that the two sides have agreed to allow up to 100 Israelis to cross into Jordan daily, and 100 Jordanians to cross into Israel everyday.

"Israelis and Jordanians will be able to cross into each other's countries starting Nov. 1," the negotiator said. "They will use the Aqaba-Eilat border and the northern border that is due to open soon."

A border-post between the Red Sea cities of Eilat and Aqaba was opened in August.

A similar crossing in the north between Jordan and Israel was due to open this month for third country nationals. But it was delayed until early next month because Israel did not prepare the logistics on time, according to Jordanian officials.

They said that until diplomatic relations are established, visa arrangements for

Israelis and Jordanians be handled by travel agents on both sides.

The two sides agreed to establish full diplomatic relations one month after the signing of a final peace treaty on Oct. 26.

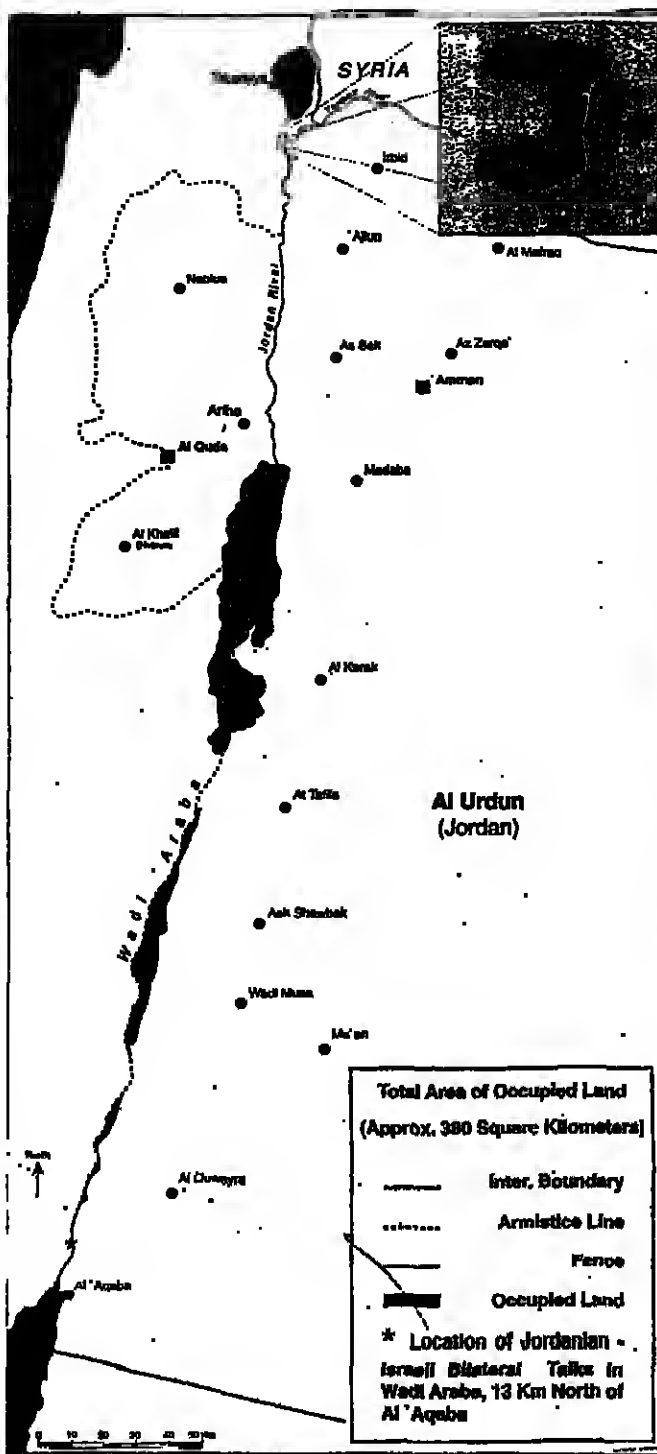
"The border crossings will be open seven days a week from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m.," a Jordanian delegate said. "Details on crossing vehicles are being worked on."

He added that arrangements were also being worked out for Egyptians who wish to travel from Jordan to Israel.

Egypt is the only country to have signed a peace treaty with Israel, but Egyptians have not been allowed to go to Israel via Jordan.

The opening of borders between Jordan and Israel is expected to attract many Israelis who have hitherto not been allowed to visit Jordan, which shares the longest border with Israel.

The new move is also expected to encourage travel to Israel by many Jordanians, most of whom are of Palestinian origin and who would now be able to visit their homeland for the first time in decades.



## King: Peace fulfills dream

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein said Wednesday he felt proud of the "great achievement" which was accomplished after the Washington Declaration, reflecting the desire and determination of the Jordanian and Israeli peoples to bring the Middle East peace process to success.

At a meeting with a delegation representing the United Jewish Appeal held at the Royal Court, King Hussein said he was seeking a comprehensive peace in the region that all peoples of the Middle East would enjoy.

Following is the text of the King's address to the delegation:

"I would like to say how happy I am to have this opportunity and this pleasure of meeting with you here today. I welcome you amongst us as friends. I hope that your visit here will be one that you'll remember. I certainly will always associate it with the great events that have taken place in this part of the world, for peoples beyond this time, for their future, for a life of security, dignity, peace, promise, prosperity, for the coming together of people to build and achieve what is their right and I hope in all that we have been able to achieve so far, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and myself, Jordanians and Israelis, that we will not only be presenting future generations a chance for a life that we have been denied for so long."

"But that what has happened, what hopefully will happen in the times ahead, will be an inspiration and an example to others. "We indeed seek a comprehensive peace, a peace to this entire region and its peoples, a lasting peace that will cherish and protect, an honourable peace. "As far as Jordan and Israel are concerned, we know that in our endeavours we had the support of friends throughout the world, in the U.S. and everywhere else. "But we are proud of the fact that the great achievement was beyond the Washington Declaration, that of both of us, both of our peoples and a reflection of their determination to arrive at a successful conclusion. "In Washington I described my feeling and experience as being one which had a dream-like quality. For throughout my life I have dreamed about a time when one could make a contribution, a meaningful one, for the people to whom we belong, their future, their security, their rights. "The experience in Washington had a dream-like quality between what was in one's heart and mind over so long a period of time, and at the same time, the reality of having it happen. "We have come a long way since. There have been many sceptics, but the fact is that in record time, I believe, we approached our goal and have it now within our grasp."

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(Continued on page 2)

## Israel limited to its water share

By Ayman Al Safadi  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Israel's commitment not to take from the water of the Yarmouk River more than the 25 million cubic meters (MCMs) allocated to it by all previously proposed water-sharing plans, including that of the Arab League in 1953, is the most important dimension of the water agreement reached between the Kingdom and the Jewish state within the draft peace treaty that will be signed next week, Minister of Water and Irrigation Saleh Irsheidat stressed Wednesday.

Dr. Irsheidat confirmed that Israel committed itself not to take more than 13

mcms of the Yarmouk River water in the winter season and 12 mcms in the summer, which will enable Jordan to utilise the river's flood water in the future.

Under the peace treaty, which was initiated in Amman Monday, Israel will immediately provide Jordan with around 50 mcms of Yarmouk River water in the summer season. The amount is flood water which Jordan cannot store in the winter due to the lack of storage facilities (see story above).

The agreement also stipulates that the Kingdom will get another 50 mcms of water through dams and water purification projects that the two countries have agreed to build.

However, the \$150 million projects, which the U.S. has been approached to finance, will take no less than five years to implement, Dr. Irsheidat told the Jordan Times.

According to the previously proposed plans, including the Johnston plan of 1955, Jordan is entitled to 362 to 377 mcms of the Yarmouk River water annually, depending on the residue of the river's water after Syria and Israel take their shares, Dr. Irsheidat said.

The plans allocated 25 mcms to Israel and a maximum of 90 mcms to Syria annually.

Dr. Irsheidat said Israel had been taking about 80 to 120 mcms of the river's water

a year, depending on the yield of the Yarmouk while Jordan was receiving 118 to 130 mcms a year.

Even after the draft peace treaty with Israel goes into effect, Jordan will be getting less water from the Yarmouk River than allocated to it by the previously proposed plans, according to the figures available.

Part of the deficit is water that Syria is taking as it is using about 110 mcms more than its maximum share of 90 mcms under the all water-sharing plans, including the Johnston plan, which Syria lobbied against and the Arab League never ratified.

An official source who

(Continued on page 7)

## Suicide blast kills 22, wounds over 40 in centre of Tel Aviv

Combined agency dispatches

TEL AVIV — A suicide bomber blew himself up on a packed bus killing 22 people and wounding 40 in the heart of Israel's biggest city on Wednesday, leaving the government groping for a riposte to the third attack in a week. "We cannot tolerate more and more attacks," warned President Ezer Weizman after the deadliest ever bombing in Israel.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin cut short a visit to London to return home and was reviewing the situation with senior ministers and security chiefs, officials said.

In Gaza City, the armed wing of the Islamic Resistance Movement, Hamas, announced over the loudspeakers of the Palestine mosque that they carried out the bombing on Tel Aviv's main shopping street.

The Israeli army sealed off the Gaza Strip and the West Bank until further notice, which prevents Palestinians from entering Israel, but has never been a very effective measure. Israeli officials warned of

retaliation following the blast, the third major attack in 10 days claimed by the Hamas group which opposes the Israeli-Arab peacemaking.

Authorities said they believed a suicide bomber, reportedly carrying about 50 kilograms of explosives, boarded bus headed up a tree-lined Dizengoff street in the heart of Tel Aviv.

The explosion ripped apart the northbound commuter bus about 9 a.m. and wrecked a second bus that was passing in the other direction.

"People went flying into the air, arms and legs, it was a very terrible thing," said Moshe Reiner, who was walking to work on the blast occurred.

The force of the blast completely gutted the bus, hurling a large piece of metal from the bus onto a power line and other parts onto rooftops. Pain scrapers had to be used to clean the gore from the street.

Shattered glass and bus parts mixed with arms, legs and other pieces of flesh scattered in the street. A teenager in a white halter top stood waiting next to the bus for a

## Jordan condemns bombing

JORDAN condemned as "terrorism" Monday's bus bombing in Israel.

Prime Minister Abdul Salam Al Majali said the Kingdom was "against any terrorist attack especially when it is directed at civilians."

The Jordan News Agency, Petra, quoted Dr. Majali as saying that while "Jordan supported the rights of people to resist occupation, it could not condone attacks on civilians."

boyfriend who apparently did not survive.

Police said 22 people were killed and 42 wounded.

Wednesday's attack exploded the euphoria surrounding Israel's peacemaking with Jordan and the planned trip of U.S. President Bill Clinton for the signing of a peace treaty next week. Israel Radio said security

for Mr. Clinton's visit would be tightened in the wake of the attack.

In its statement read out in Gaza mosques, the Izzedine Al Qassam brigades — the military wing of Hamas — claimed responsibility and vowed to launch more attacks.

Foreign Minister Shimon Peres vowed that Israel "will not hesitate to find those responsible for this terrible action and to prevent them in the future."

President Clinton, who is scheduled to visit Israel next week, called the bombing "an outrage against the conscience of the world."

Mr. Rabin, who last week was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize along with Mr. Peres and Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat, blamed militant Palestinian groups opposed to peace with Israel.

Mr. Rabin has demanded that Mr. Arafat, who heads the Palestinian authority, take action against Hamas in the PLO-ruled Gaza Strip.

Mr. Arafat condemned the bombing and expressed his condolences.

## King instructs government to grant allowance to better the lot of teachers

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein on Wednesday instructed Prime Minister Abdul Salam Majali to allocate a special professional allowance for teachers in order to help improve their living conditions.

In a letter addressed to the prime minister, King Hussein said:

"We see that the government should examine the living conditions of teachers and take steps to help them carry out their duty in a reassured and relaxed climate. Therefore I am instructing you and your colleagues to study means of improving the teachers' conditions by various means, including the allocations of an allowance for the teachers provided that the allowance be linked to the nature of

their qualifications."

The King also said that the government should make available a JD 20 million for the teachers housing fund, with the interest to be borne by the government, so that as many teachers as possible will be able to obtain housing loans.

"We take pride in the efforts of our teachers who continue to exert their efforts and shoulder hardships in bringing up the new generations in the urban, rural and badia regions and face frugal life," the King said.

"I would like to reassert that the teachers remain the backbone of the whole educational process and they are the only element that can put into force the country's educational philosophy and

attain its objectives," the King said.

Therefore, he said, efforts should be exerted by the government towards providing training to teachers and improving their living conditions in order to boost their role in educating the young and in a bid to improve their social standing.

The improvement would give the teachers further impetus to become more creative in their profession, the King said.

The King expressed pride in the country's education institutions which, he said, had been developed through the years ever since he assumed his constitutional powers.

The 1987 educational conference, the King said, was instrumental in initiating the

educational process aimed at developing all aspects of education, including the development of textbooks, curricula and training of teachers and school buildings.

In a reply message to the King, Dr. Majali said the educational institution in Jordan's had always enjoyed the care of His Majesty and His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan.

"The Council of Ministers owes Your Majesty gratitude and appreciation for this sublime royal endorsement towards our sons the teachers," said Dr. Majali.

He said the cabinet would allocate JD 20 million for the teachers' housing fund and draft a system that gives teachers professional increments.

### OPENING TODAY

## "Nomadic Inspirations"

A unique show of Bani Hamida reflections of original bedouin designs

Location : Darat Al Funun - Abdul Hameed Shoman Foundation (Weibdeh)  
Duration : Thursday, October 20th - Sunday, October 23rd  
Time : 10:00 a.m. - 8:00 p.m.

Exhibition space courtesy of Darat Al Funun Abdel-Hameed Shoman Foundation

Parking: Swiss car park opposite Darat Al Funun main entrance.

هكذا منه الأصل







## King receives Cairo-based American chamber delegation

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Wednesday received at the Royal Court a visiting team representing the American Chamber of Commerce in Cairo who called to voice their support for Jordan's peace efforts and to congratulate the King on the signing of the peace treaty with Israel.

King Hussein said that great opportunities exist for regional cooperation in numerous fields under the coming era of peace which would enable the peoples of this region to utilise their potentials and direct their efforts towards attaining a better and prosperous life.

Referring to trade and economic cooperation, the King said that the future holds golden opportunities for the businessmen of Egypt and Jordan to cooperate, exchange expertise and launch joint ventures.

The delegation members said they looked forward to such cooperation with the Jordanian Chambers of Industry and Trade.

Present at the meeting was Chief of the Royal Court Sharif Zeid Ben Sbaker and the King's political adviser, Marwan Al Qassem.

Head of the visiting team from Cairo Mohammad Gahr had said Wednesday that the chamber was willing to launch full-scale cooperation with the Jordanian business community.

Speaking earlier at a meeting held at the Amman Chamber of Industry, Mr. Gahr said the Cairo chamber has an information centre which it places at the disposal of Jordanian businessmen to facilitate and promote trade relations and to serve the private sector in conducting business between Egypt and Jordan.

Mr. Gahr, who leads a 20-strong team of American businessmen of Egyptian origin, said his chamber aims from this visit to Jordan to identify business opportunities of common interest, and to strengthen the bridge between the American and

foreign business communities.

For his part, Khaldoun Abu Hassan, president of the Amman Chamber of Industry, outlined his chamber's role in serving the private sector.

According to Mr. Abu Hassan, the industrial sector in Jordan contributes by about 20 per cent to the Kingdom's gross national product (GNP), and employs 120,000 workers, while industrial and mineral products constitute 90 per cent of the country's overall exports to 70 nations.

The two sides agreed to pursue the exchange of visits by Jordanian and Egyptian businessmen to work out plans for regional economic schemes in the coming peace era.

The visiting team represents the 650-member American Chamber of Commerce in Cairo, an affiliate of the United States Chamber of Commerce.

Its members are due to conclude their five-day visit to Jordan Thursday.

## Crown Prince warns against drop out rate, urges steps to universalise basic education

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Wednesday said that school curricula in the Arab World is unsuitable, teaching methods are traditional and obsolete and all these factors are negative trends which are partly responsible for drop outs.

In a keynote address to the opening of a three-day seminar entitled "Education for All: Four Years After Jomtien," Prince Hassan said the growing rate of school drop outs was alarming, and that these developments were occurring despite legislation in most Arab countries making basic education compulsory.

He added that the literacy rate in the Arab World still stands at 50 per cent among females, despite efforts in the field of education, and only 64 per cent of the countries in the region have succeeded in reaching an 80 per cent student attendance in the first primary class.

Stressing the importance of education and its pivotal role in comprehensive development, the Crown Prince said the human element should be the central issue, and human beings the ultimate objective.

He said basic education

should be universalised, adding that such a task is not solely the responsibility of the Ministry of Education, but rather the entire society.

The Crown Prince stressed the urgent need for new measures and policies at the government level to develop basic educational systems in order to ensure development in the Arab region.

The proposed steps, he said, should ensure that students remain in school for a period of time sufficient enough to enable them to acquire basic skills and positive attitudes that will help them to later adapt to their needs and to those of their society.

The Kingdom's entire school system underwent a mammoth quantitative expansion between 1970 and 1990.

According to the National Centre for Education Research and Development (NCERD), existing schools more than doubled, from 1,508 to 3,254. Teachers more than quadrupled, from 11,700 to 43,780, and Jordan's pre-college student population exploded from 380,000 to 1.03 million.

Over two thirds of all

Jordanians could neither read or write in 1961, but by 1993 that ratio was down to 15 per cent.

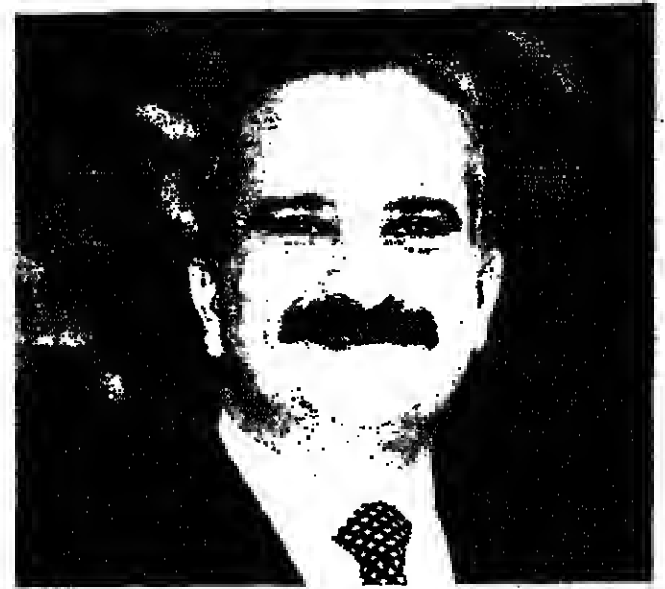
But a 1989 survey by the NCERD showed failures and dropouts ranging between 10 to 20 per cent of students in grades four through 10.

Referring to Jordan's plans, Prince Hassan cited a Jordanian-British study currently underway to help deal with desertification in a bid to help bedouins settle and acquire education.

Education is closely linked to the labour market, the economy and technology, and it is important to help children acquire education enabling them not only to partake in cultural life, but also in production, said Prince Hassan.

Educating children, he concluded, means enabling them not only to obtain knowledge, but also to deal with such questions as environmental pollution and end the continuous drain on natural resources because, he said, these are basic elements to sustainable development.

Organised by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) in cooperation with the International Insti-



tute for Educational Planning, the three-day seminar is attended by ministers of education and senior education decision makers from seven countries of the Middle East and North Africa region. Representatives from several international donor agencies are also attending the seminar at the Jordan Inter-Continental Hotel in Amman.

A UNICEF press release

## Queen opens Bani Hamida exhibit, receives Mrs. Martino at Nadwa Palace

AMMAN (J.T.) — Her Majesty Queen Noor Wednesday inaugurated an exhibition titled "nomadic inspirations" by the Bani Hamida Project at Darat al Funun in Jabal Luweibdeh.

The Queen visited the new extension of Darat al Funun where the exhibition is housed.

The Bani Hamida Project, supported by Queen Noor, is sponsored by the Save the Children Fund in cooperation with the Ministry of Social Development.

The project, which was established in 1985, has set up a cottage industry, providing work through the generation of its development schemes for the women of the Bani Hamida tribe living in 13 villages, Bani Hamida Project Manager Natasha

Shawarab told the Jordan Times.

"Nomadic inspiration" is an exhibition of finely woven rugs, camel bags, cushion covers, and other hand-made items. Vivid colours are plentiful, although some of the exhibits are principally neutral monochrome, tastefully bordered with dark reds.

The queen also viewed paintings of Kamal Boullata, Vladimir Tamari and the permanent exhibition of contemporary Jordanian and Arab artists at the gallery.

Queen Noor was received by Darat al Funun Director Ali Maher, Shoman Foundation Director Assad Abdul Rahman and Suha Shoman.

She was also met by Save the Children Regional Director Mark Adington and Ms. Shawarab.

Also Wednesday, Queen Noor received Carol Martino, wife of visiting Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Antonio Martino, at Nadwa Palace.

The Queen expressed appreciation for Italian support for the Noor Al Hussein Foundation (NHF), which Mrs. Martino visited earlier in the day. (see separate story)

Queen Noor earlier received Ihsan Sharif and a group of visiting doctors to discuss the possibility of setting up a medical telecommunications network.

The network would not only connect Jordan's medical services with the rest of the world, but would provide a network within the Kingdom.

They also discussed the establishment of two cancer centres, one specifically for paediatric cases.

## Mrs. Martino visits NHF

AMMAN (J.T.) — Carol Martino, wife of Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs Antonio Martino Wednesday visited Noor Al Hussein Foundation (NHF) and was briefed on its development programmes and projects, according to an NHF statement.

Mrs. Antonio was received by Ihsan Sharif, adviser to Her Majesty Queen Noor, who highlighted the role of the foundation in supplementing national development efforts in the Kingdom with quality programmes that seek to combat poverty and open up new work opportunities for Jordanians, the statement said.

Mrs. Martino visited the NHF development philosophy which, she said, focuses on long-term integrated development projects that help families and communities reach self-reliance through democratic grassroots participation.

She explained that NHF development endeavours have benefited low-income families across Jordan.

Mrs. Antonio then toured the NHF Design and Trade Centre, an offshoot of the National Handicrafts Development Project which has extended technical, training and marketing assistance to over 2,000 Jordanian crafts people, according to an NHF spokesperson.



COMMUNICATIONS BUSINESS: Prime Minister Abdul Salam Majali Wednesday said with the announcement of a ministry report on its plans for 1995. The report says the Ministry of Communications said operating expenses for 1995 are estimated at JD 8,557,340, adding that Hashim Dabbas said that 200,000 telephone lines are to be made available by the year 1997. Dr. Majali's visit coincided with the announcement of a ministry report on its plans for 1995. The report says the Ministry of Communications said operating expenses for 1995 are estimated at JD 8,557,340, adding that Hashim Dabbas said that 200,000 telephone lines are to be made available by the year 1997. Dr. Majali's visit coincided with the announcement of a ministry report on its plans for 1995. The report says the Ministry of Communications said operating expenses for 1995 are estimated at JD 8,557,340, adding that Hashim Dabbas said that 200,000 telephone lines are to be made available by the year 1997. 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## Swedish premier resigns after poll defeat; Carlson to form government

STOCKHOLM (R) — Swedish Social Democratic Party leader Ingvar Carlsson said Monday he will form a new government after winning a general election Sunday as voters swung left.

Defeated Prime Minister Carl Bildt earlier handed in the resignation of his centre-right coalition. Mr. Carlsson, who failed to get an overall majority, said he would discuss details of a new administration with the speaker of Sweden's parliament.

Mr. Carlsson, speaking after winning 162 of 349 seats in parliament in a general election Sunday, said he would seek to form an "effective government of cooperation," a clear indication he will rule with a minority government.

He said he was confident of obtaining support from other parties in parliament for legislation, adding he had formed a team of Social Democratic Party (SDP) personnel to pick a new cabinet.



Sweden's Social Democratic Party and the opposition leader, Ingvar Carlsson (right) and the party secretary Mona Sahlin look pleased after seeing the first official election results late Sunday. Carlsson today agreed to form the new government after receiving 45.4 per cent of the votes, ousting the incumbent centre-right administration of Carl Bildt (AFP photo).

Mr. Carlsson fell 13 seats short of winning an overall majority in Sunday's election.

He led Sweden from 1986 — after then-prime minister Olof Palme was assassinated — until his government was ousted in 1991 by Mr. Bildt's coalition.

Mr. Bildt handed his resignation to parliamentary Speaker Ingemar Troencksen, who was expected to ask Mr. Carlsson to form a new government.

Mr. Bildt then went to officially inform Sweden's monarch, King Carl XVI Gustaf, of his decision to resign after three years in office.

Mr. Carlsson hinted Sunday evening that he may seek approval for legislation on a case-by-case basis in parliament and might not form an official coalition with any party.

Leftist parties have declared they are ready to cooperate with the centre-left SDP but Mr. Carlsson has said he would prefer to cooperate with the centrist Liberal Party.

Mr. Carlsson, looking exhausted after late-night celebrations at his party headquarters, said he was seeking "a new atmosphere" in parliament.

Sunday's election results showed a strong shift to the left across the country, but Mr. Bildt said the shift was tactical rather than ideological.

"They were protest votes rather than an ideological movement to the left," he told reporters after handing

in his resignation.

The 45-year-old conservative, whose moderate monetarist policies proved too dry for Swedish voters, warned Mr. Carlsson that the shift to the left would not provide any answers to Sweden's pressing economic problems.

Financial markets agreed Monday morning and marked down shares, bonds and the Swedish crown, although the fall was controlled and not as drastic as some market players had expected.

Traders said they were anxiously awaiting Mr. Carlsson's plans for government before they made any long-term decisions about the value of their Swedish holdings.

Mr. Carlsson repeated Monday that he considered Swedish voters — despite the shift to the left — had given him an open mandate to take whatever action was necessary to curb a huge debt and a burgeoning budget deficit.

Mr. Bildt's four-party coalition had a bad night, though his own moderate (Conservative) Party polled an unchanged result and was comfortably the second largest party in Sweden, with 80 seats.

One partner, the Christian Democrats, edged just above the minimum 4.0 per cent of votes needed to sit in parliament.

Another partner, the Liberal Party, tipped as a possible coalition ally for the Social Democrats, lost seven of its 33 seats and may also have lost its leader, Bengt Westerberg, who pledged to quit if the party performed worse than in 1991.

## Pakistan divided over strike call

ISLAMABAD (R) — Pakistan hared Monday for a general strike called by opposition leader Nawaz Sharif as part of his campaign to oust Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto.

Mr. Sharif's call for a strike Tuesday, denounced by the government as illegal, has fuelled fears of unrest.

The former prime minister's tactic follows his train tour of the country earlier this month, which he said had demonstrated popular dissatisfaction with the government.

Analysts said the strike was

unlikely to affect bus services, railways, ports, airports or main industries, but might close shops, markets and small businesses.

The Federation of Pakistan Chambers of Commerce and Industry announced Sunday it leaves its members to make up their own minds whether to support the strike.

None of the major trade unions has responded to Mr. Sharif's call and several union leaders voiced hostility. "We are absolutely against the strike," said Ishfaq Ahmad Aasi, vice-president of the

Pakistan Railways Employees Union.

Haroon Rasheed, president of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KCCI), said his organisation would take no part.

However, Tariq Saeed, an influential former president of KCCI, said everyone in Pakistan should join the protest.

Azhar Saeed Butt, chairman of the Lahore-based all-Pakistan Traders Association said most shopkeepers would stay open as usual unless party militants forced them to close.

## 1 dead, 10 hurt in blast on Greek police bus

ATHENS (R) — A senior Greek police officer was killed and 10 people were wounded Monday when a remote-controlled guerrilla bomb wrecked a bus ferrying police employees to work, police said.

"The bomb was placed on the pavement where the bus makes its usual stop every day to take police officers to work," a police spokesman told Reuters. "It was a very strong blast and passers-by were also injured."

Three of the injured were in serious condition in hospital, he said.

The blast wrecked the large blue police bus, blowing out its gridded front windows, when it stopped in the western suburb of Periseros on the routine trip to police headquarters. The bomb also blew out windows in nearby houses and shops.

The bomb was detonated by remote control from a distance of 30 to 40 metres. We are now trying to determine the make of the explosives," he said.

Police were focusing on leftist Greek guerrilla groups which have attacked similar police targets in the past.

Apostolos Velios, a department head at the Athens Aliens Bureau, was boarding the bus when the bomb went off. He died soon after arrival in hospital.

An anonymous caller told the private Athens radio station Skai that the extreme left-wing November 17 guerrilla group carried out the attack but police said they were sceptical as to whether the call was genuine.

The caller said November 17 carried out a "rocket attack" but it wasn't a rocket. It was a remote-controlled bomb," the police spokesman said.

November 17, which has killed 20 Greeks and foreigners since 1975, has used both rockets and remote-controlled bombs in attacks on police, foreign diplomats and businesses.

One police officer was killed in 1985 when the group blasted a police bus in central Athens.

The last attack on a police bus occurred in February 1992 when a remote-controlled bomb injured 18 riot policemen. Responsibility was claimed by another leftist group, the revolutionary Popular Struggle (ELA).

"It is still early to determine who was behind the attack," Public Order Minister Stelios Papathemelis told reporters.



A LIVING GODDESS: Malaya, an eight-year-old Nepali girl who is revered as the living goddess Kumari, sits in her golden chariot during the Indra Jatra Festival in the Nepalese town of Kathmandu. The girl lives in a 16th century official residence, and is only taken out once yearly on the occasion of the Indra Jatra religious festival. Malaya will no longer be Kumari when she reaches puberty or when any bodily injury causes her to bleed, as blood flows only from the bodies of humans and not those of gods (AFP photo).

## Democrats win in Hong Kong elections

HONG KONG (R) — Pro-democracy parties dominated Hong Kong's first fully democratic polls since Governor Chris Patten's electoral reforms were pushed through in the face of fierce Chinese opposition, results Monday showed.

The pro-Beijing parties, in their first real outing, fared slightly better than expected, with the conservative business lobby performing slightly below predictions.

The results signal party politics has become a force in Hong Kong less than three years before it reverts to China on June 30, 1997, politicians and academics said.

They expected the trend to be more marked in next year's higher-level elections, particularly for the top-tier Legislative Council.

Conservative business candidates garnered only 30 seats while the main pro-Beijing party won 37.

"On the whole I'm quite happy," said Yeung Sam, a spokesman for the largest pro-democracy party, the United Democrats-Meeting Point Alliance that topped the poll with 77 seats.

A smaller mainstream pro-democracy party took 29 seats, giving the pro-democracy camp control of five of the 18 district boards, which are responsible for forming a committee to choose 10 of the Legislative Council's 60 seats next year.

Only 20 of the Legislative Council's seats will be directly elected, with the remainder standing in occupation-based functional constituencies elected by Hong Kong's working population.

Independents took 50 per cent of the seats decided. It remains to be seen whether the victorious independents will declare a party affiliation or remain non-aligned, but academics suggest many will tilt toward the conservative business camp.

China's insistence it will

dismantle the newly-elected district boards, along with the municipal councils and the Legislative Council, after 1997 did not deter pro-Beijing candidates from standing. Nor did it scare off voters.

A survey by the University of Hong Kong for the Ming Pao newspaper showed 67 per cent opposed Beijing disbanding the district boards. Of the 7,000 respondents, 67 per cent said Beijing's disapproval made no difference to their vote.

Mr. Patten needed increased turnout figures to vindicate the decision to press on with Democratic reforms at the cost of rupturing relations with China. He called the turnout excellent.

"I have to say that the turnout in the elections here... is higher than the last local elections through which I had a responsibility in the United Kingdom," he told reporters.

## Far right makes gains in Austrian poll

VIENNA (AFP) — Austria's far right Freedom Party (FPÖ) made startling gains in regional elections Sunday in the Vorarlberg province in the west of the country, three weeks ahead of general elections, official results showed.

For the first time in a regional election, the nationalist FPÖ beat the Social Democrats (SPÖ), the senior partner in Austria's two-party coalition.

The FPÖ's coalition partner, the conservative People's Party (ÖVP), held on to power in the province, despite a 1.1 point drop in support, netting 49.8 per cent of the vote and an absolute majority of 20 seats.

The Green Party also improved on its 1989 score, taking 7.7 per cent of the vote, one percentage point better than last time, consolidating earlier regional gains in Tyrol, Salzburg and Carinthia.

Joerg Haider, who suffered

a setback in June when Austrians voted to join the 12-nation European Union, rallied the FPÖ to win 18.6 per cent of the votes in Sunday's poll, 2.5 per cent up on the last election in 1989, against 16.3 per cent for the SPÖ, down 5.1 percentage points on five years ago.

The result gave the Freedom Party seven seats in the 36-member regional assembly.

The FPÖ's coalition partner, the conservative People's Party (ÖVP), held on to power in the province, despite a 1.1 point drop in support, netting 49.8 per cent of the vote and an absolute majority of 20 seats.

## IAEA chief calls for stiffer policing of nuclear trafficking

VIENNA (AFP) — IAEA Director General Hans Blix called Monday for an international meeting of government experts to prepare urgent measures to stamp out trafficking in radioactive materials.

Opening the annual general assembly of the 121-nation International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), Mr. Blix said he was ready to set up a round table of government experts "that could recommend specific action which could be taken promptly."

The experts could meet in Vienna as soon as the first half of next month, sources close to the agency said.

The week-long IAEA assembly is to discuss the trafficking issue at the request of the European Union, which has become increasingly concerned at the quantities of nuclear contraband seized in recent months. A draft resolution has been drawn up to ask Mr. Blix to step up current measures to curb the illicit trade.

On the issue of North Korea's controversial nuclear programme, also topping the assembly's agenda, Mr. Blix said the IAEA was still unable to ascertain whether Pyongyang had declared all the nuclear materials it possesses.

He warned of unresolved "inconsistencies" between North Korean statements and the findings of international inspection teams.

North Korea, one of the world's last hardline Communist states, is suspected of

stockpiling enriched plutonium in an effort to acquire nuclear weapons, an allegation that it denies.

A stand-off on the issue between North Korea and the United States peaked last June with a threat of international sanctions, but has subsequently eased.

A moderately worded resolution on North Korea has been drafted for the assembly to take into account on-going negotiations between Pyongyang and Washington.

Pyeongyang pulled out of the IAEA last June and has turned down an invitation to attend the assembly.

Mr. Blix advised delegates that the cases of North Korea and Iraq have "raised questions about the reliability of commitments made under the (Nuclear Non-Proliferation) Treaty and point to the need for strengthening verification under the treaty."

Verifications should be regarded by member nations "not as intrusions into their sovereignty but as opportunities to demonstrate compliance with important international obligations," he said.

He expressed regret that many nations imposed restrictions regarding the nationality of inspectors at their nuclear sites.

On Tuesday, on the sidelines of the assembly, officials will start collecting signatures for a convention enshrining security norms in the 430 nuclear power plants in operation around the world.

The initiative for the convention, adopted by the IAEA last June, was taken after the April 1986 Chernobyl disaster in Ukraine.

The convention will take effect once it has been signed by 22 countries, including 17 which possess nuclear power plants.

Mr. Blix noted that a major effort would be required over several years to ensure security at nuclear installations in the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. He observed there was a consensus on the need for a new convention on the disposal of nuclear wastes, particularly one that would bar dumping at sea.

The assembly will also discuss a request by Israel for a resumption of technical aid, cut off after it bombed an Iraqi reactor at Tammuz in 1981.

## Ditched wife says it with food

LONDON (R) — A spurned British housewife took revenge on her husband by leaving 15 paddling pools filled with rotting food in the home she had to leave, a newspaper reported Monday. Dee Knight, 36, ditched the treat for her 60-year-old husband, John, who asked for a divorce just two months after they married and walked out a year later, the Sun reported. In a story tagged exclusive and illustrated with photographs of Ms. Dee and the pink plastic pools, the newspaper said the angry wife took a week to prepare the food before the date set for handing over the house keys to lawyers representing her husband. The pools were filled with, among other things, 300 cans of chicken soup, two dozen rotting prawns, 50 stinking fish heads, 180 lbs (81 kg) of mashed potato, two dozen apples, a gallon (4.5 litres) of custard and more than 1,300 tea bags. Ms. Dee told the newspaper before she left the £250,000 (£390,000) house on the British island of Jersey in the English Channel she spent more than £300 (\$470) on her revenge.

## New York City Opera triumphs with Lakme

NEW YORK (AP) — Lakme, an opera by Leo Delibes set in 19th century India, has lush, romantic melodies. In the performance by the New York City Opera it also had a shining cast with the ruby in the crown's centre Elizabeth Futral as Lakme.

On Saturday night at the New York State Theatre, Futral was totally captivating, as beautiful and graceful as the libretto says, and sounding clear and pure. The "Bell Song," a famous coloratura aria often lifted out for concerts, gained great deal in context. Futral sang it flawlessly, hitting notes listeners feared she'd miss, and added the complex emotions Lakme was feeling.

Julia Anne Wolf made her debut as Lakme's servant. She has a lovely voice and their first-act duet was beautiful. Richard Drews was the tenor, singing very well with a tightly focused tone. He was no match for Futral in total warmth and sounded a bit tired toward the end. Ron Baker, his English soldier sidekick, Joseph Cortegiano, Lakme's father, and Jonathan Green, her bodyguard, all were very good.

Lakme is considered an incarnation of a Hindu goddess. An English soldier wanders into her garden and they fall in love. Her father, sensing there has been an intrusion in a garden considered sacred, vows to kill him. He forces Lakme to sing at a public festival to smoke out her admirer. It works. Her father stabs the man, but her servants carry him to a cave and she brings him back to health. When she realises he'll go back to his English fiancée and regiment, she poisons herself. But before she dies, they drink holy water which binds them forever.

The New York City Opera opened this season with Madama Butterfly.

## Britons to cross Atlantic in pedal boat

LAGOS, Portugal (AFP) — Two young Britons are to set off this week in an attempt to cross the Atlantic in a pedal boat, the Lus News Agency reported Sunday. Steve Smith, 27, and Jason Lewis, 26, are due to leave this port city Tuesday or Wednesday on the trans-Atlantic leg of a bid to pedal round the globe.

They left Greenwich, England on July 12. The boat trip, scheduled to last three months, will take them to Miami, Florida. Their small wooden craft, dubbed Mocksha (Freedom in Sanskrit), measures eight by 1.5 metres (26 by five feet), and was specially constructed to withstand violent storms. It is equipped with a radio and radar. The pair, who plan to be home by 1996, are being aided by various European newspapers, UNESCO, and other contributors including the British army, which gave them 250 kilograms (550 pounds) of special energy-providing food products. The pedallers hope to be in Alaska by the spring, and then will set off for Japan, China and Europe. If they succeed they say they will be the first to cross the Atlantic by pedal from Europe to America.

The two will also be trying to break the record that was formerly set crossing the ocean using only human power.

## Chretien vows Canada will stay united

QUEBEC (R) — Canadian Prime Minister Jean Chretien has vowed, a week after Quebec elected a separatist government, to persuade Quebecers not to choose independence in next year's referendum.

In his first major speech since the separatist Parti Quebecois provincial legislature, Mr. Chretien said he was confident Quebecers would not decide to secede in the referendum.

"I want to assure all Canadians, with all the confidence that I have in my heart, that after the referendum is over, we will be able to celebrate (Canada's) Independence Day July 1, 1995, as a proud, prosperous, generous and above all, united country," Mr. Chretien said to a standing ovation at the Canadian Chamber of Commerce annual meeting in this provincial capital.

Mr. Chretien, who was virtually silent throughout the seven-week campaign leading up to Quebec's election last week, said he would work hard to convince people in the mainly French-speaking province they are better off in Canada.

"The first responsibility of the prime minister of Canada is to ensure the unity of the country," said Mr. Chretien, a native Quebecer and staunch supporter of keeping the province within Canada. "Let there be no doubt. This I will do."

Although Mr. Chretien said he expected the upcoming referendum debate to be passionate and emotional, he urged Quebecers not to let it cause rifts as a previous vote aid in 1980, when Quebecers rejected a form of sovereignty by a three-to-two margin after a bitter and divisive battle.

"We saw in 1980 the divisions referenda create in society," Mr. Chretien said. "Today, we must minimize divisions and ensure that we will be able to heal the wounds and finally put the issue behind us."

The Parti Quebecois under Premier-Elect Jacques Parizeau has vowed to work towards independence for Quebec, and it plans to hold a referendum within eight to 10 months.

However, public opinion polls show the majority of Quebecers are not in favour of an outright divorce from Canada. A very slim win in the election in terms of popular vote — 45 per cent for the Parti Quebecois compared with 44 per cent for the

Liberals — makes the separatists' job even harder.

Political analysts had said the Parti Quebecois needed to win at least 50 per cent of the popular vote in order to give it a good chance in the referendum.

Most Quebecers said they voted for the Parti Quebecois more as a change from nine years of Liberal government that left high taxes and double-digit inflation than as tacit approval for separation.

Mr. Chretien seized upon that fact and spent half of his speech to the Chamber of Commerce talking about how Canada's economy is turning around.

"I will offer my fellow Quebecers the challenge of devoting their talents and energies, as they have in the past, to building a country that spans half of North America, a country that is one of the great industrial powers of the world."

"Above all, I will... concentrate on providing good government, on promoting jobs and economic growth, on getting our fiscal house in order, on modernising the roles and responsibilities of the federal government," he said. "I am convinced that this is what all Canadians want."



## Yeltsin dismisses Chernomyrdin rumours

MOSCOW (Agencies) — President Boris Yeltsin Wednesday described rumours that he would sack his prime minister and foreign minister as a "real red herring." Interfax News Agency said.

"Such rumours are completely groundless," the agency quoted Mr. Yeltsin as saying. "I trust both (Prime Minister Viktor) Chernomyrdin and (Foreign Minister Andrei) Kozyrev fully."

Mr. Yeltsin made his comments to Interfax at a Kremlin reception for new ambassadors presenting their credentials.

Echo Moscow radio station Tuesday launched a new round of rumours about relations between Mr. Yeltsin and his powerful premier, saying that Mr. Chernomyrdin had tendered his resignation to the president.

Mr. Chernomyrdin, who was expected to arrive back in Moscow on Wednesday evening after a holiday at the Black Sea resort of Sochi, denied through his spokesman any plans to step down.

Erratic fluctuations in the exchange rate of the rouble have brought relations between Mr. Yeltsin and Mr. Chernomyrdin sharply into focus.

Mr. Yeltsin sacked his acting finance minister and forced the Central Bank chief

— known to be on good terms with Mr. Chernomyrdin — into resigning. Rumours about the impending sacking of Mr. Kozyrev, now on a sensitive mission in the Gulf area, started when the liberal minister struck a deal with Iraqi leader Saddam Hussein which annoyed the United States.

The crisis broke out earlier this month after Iraq massed troops on the borders of Kuwait, raising fears of a new invasion. The United States, Kuwait's main ally, started concentration of its troops to oppose a possible Iraqi attack.

In a bid to avert a new war in the oil-rich region and guarantee the return of some \$8 billion of debt from Iraq, Russia agreed with Saddam that Baghdad would recognise Kuwait in reward for an easing of international sanctions.

The United States, supported by its Western allies, insists that Saddam should recognise Kuwait and says there are no reasons to lift the sanctions.

Mr. Yeltsin backed Mr. Kozyrev in his first major diplomatic clash with Washington. "Kozyrev is now on a mission of utmost importance, which is aimed at diverting Americans from

aggressive actions," he said. Spokesman Valentin Sergeyev said on Russian television that Mr. Chernomyrdin's reaction on hearing the report was expressed "in such strong words that I dare not repeat them to you."

Mr. Chernomyrdin, 56, himself described the report as "an attempt by destructive forces to undermine the stability of society," Interfax said.

The ITAR-TASS news agency separately reported that the Russian premier, whose vacation had originally been scheduled to last until near the end of the month, had been "included" in the official delegation for the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) summit Friday.

Despite the flurry of denials, political analysts and well-informed Russian media continued to speculate that the prime minister had fallen out of favour with Mr. Yeltsin and could be on his way out.

Mr. Chernomyrdin's resignation would be tendered "in a matter of days, perhaps weeks," one political analyst said late Tuesday.

The liberal daily Sevodnia ran a front-page banner headline stating: "Chernomyrdin on the verge of

resigning." Political and media sources said Mr. Yeltsin was in particular unhappy with Mr. Chernomyrdin's failure to brake the fall of the rouble early this month which contributed to the spectacular plunge in the Russian currency on Oct. 11.

"The president has enough objective reasons to force the premier to resign," the economic and financial daily Kommersant commented Wednesday.

The paper said the government had failed to keep any of its promises on the economy, stressing that an ongoing drop in industrial production and the rise in inflation had both surpassed expectations.

Kommersant and other sources suggested however that rather than sack him outright Mr. Yeltsin could ask the parliament to debate the premier's future.

The State Duma, or lower house, had been expected to hold a vote of no-confidence in the government sometime soon, but lawmakers voted Wednesday to put that off until at least next week.

Mr. Chernomyrdin meanwhile was scheduled to address the Duma on Oct. 27 to outline the government's economic plans for 1995 to 1997.

## Rose threatens to pull U.N. troops from Sarajevo DMZ

SARAJEVO (Agencies) — Lieutenant General Michael Rose, the commander of U.N. troops in Bosnia, has threatened to pull his troops out of the demilitarised zone (DMZ) around Sarajevo if Bosnian soldiers don't pull out from the area.

Gen. Rose made the threat Tuesday evening during a meeting with Bosnian Vice President Ejup Ganic, Tim Spicer, the general's spokesman, said Wednesday.

Several hundred soldiers from the mainly Muslim Bosnian army have positioned themselves in the demilitarised zone overlooking Sarajevo since it was created in August 1993 to separate the army from its Bosnian Serb enemies.

Despite official claims that the army has withdrawn from the region, the U.N. believes about 500 soldiers remain in the area. One of their commanders, Fikret Prevljak, has refused to leave saying he would take orders from no one.

Meanwhile the United States is prepared to act unilaterally to lift the arms embargo against Bosnia if the United Nations refuses to do so, White House Press Secretary Dee Dee Myers said Wednesday.

She said the United States was trying to gain support for a U.N. resolution lifting the embargo but warned that if that "doesn't succeed by Nov. 15... then we would

look at ways to perhaps lift the embargo unilaterally.

"Our preferred position has been a multilateral lift," Ms. Myers said. "We certainly are going to pursue doing it multilaterally, working with our allies, particularly countries that have troops on the ground."

President Bill Clinton has tried repeatedly in the past to lift the embargo, saying the Bosnian Serbs have been able to receive supplies while the Muslims and Croats in Bosnia have been unable to arm themselves.

France, which is quietly reducing its military presence in the former Yugoslavia, will pull its remaining 250 peacekeepers out of the Bihac enclave in northwestern Bosnia Thursday.

Major Jean-Francois Philippe, commander of the troops, said Wednesday that his men would be ending their perilous two-year mission Thursday.

That leaves about 3,500 French troops in the U.N. force in the former Yugoslavia as a whole, not counting navy and air force personnel enforcing the U.N. embargo, military sources said in Paris.

French deployment in ex-Yugoslavia had earlier totalled 6,000 men.

The French are being replaced by 1,300 peacekeepers from Bangladesh who have a one-year mission in Bihac.

The French contingent in the Muslim enclave, which

once totalled 1,280 men, has often been caught in fighting between opposing Muslim groups and between Muslim and Croatian Serbs.

But its casualties have been light — two men shot dead and three killed in road accidents.

The pullout was first announced last May 18 by French Prime Minister Edouard Balladur, who spoke of his concern for the security of French forces, saying they were "too spread out and too vulnerable." The withdrawal began on Oct. 4.

Reached by telephone from Zagreb, Gen. Philippe said "We are leaving with heavy hearts because we have spent so much time helping these poor people. We have learned to know and love them."

France, a member of the contact group of major powers seeking to end the war in Bosnia, denied Wednesday that they were weighing changes in a peace plan to encourage Bosnian Serbs to accept the plan.

"France's position is clear: The parties must accept the peace plan. The sole party that has refused is the Bosnian Serbs," a Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

"There is no change under consideration" in the map proposed by the contact group for a carve-up of Bosnia among Muslim, Serb and Croat factions, he said.

The Yugoslav Tanjug

News Agency quoted Serb leader Radovan Karadzic as saying Tuesday that there were signs the contact group's plan might be changed and become more acceptable to the Bosnian Serbs.

Mr. Karadzic said the Serbs would "this time not be forced to accept an unacceptable map."

The contact group, comprising the United States, Russia, Britain, France and Germany, has drawn up a map that would give the Arabs 49 per cent of Bosnia, with the remainder going to the Muslim-Croat federation.

It has been accepted by the Muslims and Croats but rejected by the Serbs, who currently hold 70 per cent of Bosnia and would have to give up huge swathes of territory under the plan.

Britain also denied Mr. Karadzic's suggestions that the map could be altered to help the Serbs accept it.

"The Bosnian Serbs are required to accept the map as it is... there is no question of the contact group renegotiating the existing map with them," a Foreign Office spokesman said.

The French spokesman said changes in the map had never been ruled out altogether by the contact group members. But the map could be altered only if all contact group members agreed on proposed changes, he said.

## Chechen troops attack opposition stronghold

MOSCOW (R) — Troops loyal to the separatist leader of Russia's north Caucasus region of Chechnya launched a fierce offensive on a key opposition stronghold Wednesday and both sides spoke of heavy casualties.

ITAR-TASS news agency quoted the opposition Provisional Council as saying units of leader Dzhokhar Dudayev had stormed the town of Urus-Martan, south of the capital Grozny, and the key base of Moscow-backed rebels.

Interfax news agency quoted a Chechen government official as saying the assault was virtually over by 1 p.m. (1000 GMT).

"At the moment, bodies are being collected and those armed opposition forces who managed to get away are being hunted," the Interior Ministry official said.

Telephone lines between Moscow and Chechnya were badly disrupted Wednesday. But a Moscow reporter, who managed to get through by phone to Znamenskiy, site of the opposition headquarters near the Russian border, said the council's spokesman had confirmed the TASS report.

The reporter said that, according to this spokesman, Mr. Dudayev's 1,000-strong forces which were supported by artillery and tanks had

seized Urus-Martan and were involved in punitive operations in the town.

"The hospitals in Znamenskiy are full of wounded," she quoted the spokesman as saying.

Mr. Dudayev's offensive followed a surprise attack by the opposition on Grozny last week in which its units supported by military helicopters seized several Grozny suburbs.

The opposition later withdrew its forces from Grozny to Urus-Martan with opposition military commander Bisan Gantemirov saying the Saturday attack was only a training run.

Mr. Dudayev claimed vic-

tory for himself.

The fractured Chechen opposition received an explicit backing from Moscow in its attempts to oust Mr. Dudayev, a former Soviet air force general who announced his one-million-strong republic independence from Russia.

Moscow stepped up the war of words against Mr. Dudayev this summer, after a series of hijacks in south Russia by ethnic Chechens.

It accused Mr. Dudayev of making Chechnya a safe haven for criminals from around Russia and said it would no longer tolerate such a situation.

## Tourists evacuated after Jumbo crash lands in Sydney

SYDNEY (AFP) — Almost 250 Japanese tourists had to be evacuated from a stricken Australian Jumbo Jet here Wednesday after an emergency landing in which its nosewheel failed on touchdown.

The jet, one of two Boeing 747-300s leased by Ansett Australia for its new North Asian services launched last month, earlier aborted a flight to Osaka's Kansai Airport and turned back to Sydney because of low oil pressure on one engine.

But the nosewheel mechanism collapsed on touchdown, sending the jet into an 800-metre skid before it came to rest 600 metres from the end of the runway, airport and emergency service officials said later.

Emergency services said the passengers were evacuated safely and one was hurt, but some had to be treated for shock.

Ambulance service district inspector John Ellens said

the passengers were "shaken up," but would be counselled and, if necessary, taken to hospital.

The jet, which was carrying 21 crew and 253 passengers of whom 247 were Japanese, left Sydney 10:07 a.m. (0007 GMT) and was back on the tarmac by 12:30 p.m., Ansett said.

A fire brigade spokesman said airport fire services "had covered the area in foam and were evacuating passengers from the plane, some of whom were in shock."

But within 15 minutes of touchdown, all passengers were off the plane and back in the main airport terminal to be treated, ambulance officers said.

It was the second aviation incident in Australia in less than three weeks. A Seaview Airlines Aerocommander crashed into the Pacific while on a flight to Lord Howe Island on Oct. 2 and all nine people aboard were killed.

## Angola fighting overshadows peace moves

LUANDA (R) — Angola Wednesday reported fighting across the country that has overshadowed efforts by negotiators in Zambia to seal an elusive peace accord.

The flareup was reported only two days after U.N. mediators said the Angolan government and UNITA rebels had reached agreement in principle to end nearly 20 years of civil war.

Meanwhile, mystery surrounded the health of 60-year-old Jonas Savimbi, leader of the UNITA rebel movement who has been out of public view for three months and was reported to have received medical treatment two weeks ago for wounds.

State media said government forces Tuesday "destroyed" (UNITA) enemy bases in Malawi and Lussam-

ba, about 100 kilometres east of the port of Porto Amboim near the country's main north-south highway in Cuanza Sul province.

The state daily Jornal De Angola reported continued fighting in Hoque, also on the highway about 50 kilometres northeast of Luanda, capital of the southern province of Huila.

The media also reported scattered fighting in other parts of the country. There was no more information or independent confirmation, although some diplomatic observers anticipated an upsurge in violence as the two sides jockeyed for position ahead of a peace agreement.

A UNITA spokesman in the Zambian capital Lusaka, where peace talks have been going on since last Novem-

ber, said its negotiators were studying a proposed timetable to implement a peace accord before discussing it in a full plenary session with government representatives.

Once the timetable is agreed, the representatives of the two sides will return to consult their leaders in Luanda and the rebel headquarters at Huambo in the central highlands.

Elsewhere attention shifted to the whereabouts and health of Mr. Savimbi, who has been fighting the Luanda government since independence from Portugal in 1975.

In the island state of Sao Tome, a medical source said he had been a member of a team that treated the UNITA leader two weeks ago for serious wounds to his right

side, apparently the result of an explosion.

He said Mr. Savimbi flew into Sao Tome on the night of Oct. 2, in a large aircraft with U.S. markings. Mr. Savimbi was treated at the island's Agostinho Neto Hospital before leaving a few hours later for an undisclosed destination, he added.

UNITA has denied previous reports that Mr. Savimbi had been wounded either in a government bombing raid on Huambo or in an assassination attempt.

But there has been no explanation for his disappearance since mid-July.

Mr. Savimbi would be expected to attend peace ceremonies which diplomats anticipate will be held in Lusaka around mid-November after the timetable is worked out.

## Troops in Karachi as 'war of the sects' claims new lives

KARACHI (AFP) — Troops and militiamen patrolled the streets of Pakistan's biggest city Wednesday after tit-for-tat attacks by Muslim factions brought the estimated death toll from three days of violence to 30.

In the latest assaults, three people were killed and nine were injured late Tuesday, officials said, adding that the confirmed number of dead since Sunday stood at 26.

Soldiers and paramilitary contingents took up position at strategic points in sensitive areas, and cordoned off the area of Soubad, eastern Karachi, in a bid to flush out snipers that had fired on an army patrol, witnesses said.

"We have further beefed up security in the city," the deputy inspector-general of police, Javed Iqbal, announced.

The city of 10 million, which already has a reputation for ethnic violence, has been living in a state of fear since the so-called "war of the sects" erupted, making mosques, religious leaders

and laymen targets for rival groups.

"My father advises me not to go to the mosque as it is dangerous (to do this) in the Islamic Republic of Pakistan," as Shi'ite businessman commented sardonically.

The rivalry between Sipah Sahaba Pakistan (SSP), a militant group from the majority Sunni community, and its Shi'ite counterpart, Tehrik Jafria Pakistan (TJP), took a bloody turn in July when a grenade attack on a bus carrying Shi'ites left six dead and 20 injured.

Both SSP, which reportedly gets financial support from Saudi Arabia, and TJP, said to be similarly backed by largely Shi'ite Iran, are known to be heavily armed.

According to reports in the local press, their bases, guarded by gun-toting bearded men, give the appearance of a fortress.

Two other ethnic ingre-

dients have brought the city's social mixture to the point of explosive violence.

The southern province of Sind, of which Karachi is the capital, is also plagued by an inter-communal rift between Sindhi-speaking natives and migrants from India, known as Mohajirs. Mutual mistrust marks relations between the two communities.

In addition, the Mohajir Qaumi Movement (MQM), the political party of Karachi's large Urdu-speaking settler community, has been riven by a two-year-old bout of infighting that has triggered recurring violence between splinter groups.

Residents view the upsurge in Shi'ite-Sunni violence with great alarm, pointing out that people of all faiths had been co-existing peacefully until the MQM, which had galvanized Mohajirs, came under fire in 1992.

"Overnight, every call to prayer sounds like a war cry," a resident told the Pakistani magazine Newsline. "People have become conscious of who is wearing black and who sports a green turban, who has a Shi'ite surname and who has a Sunni

name."

MQM, whose founder Altaf Hussain is in self-exile in London was targeted in an army crackdown in the middle of 1992, ordered by the civilian government.

As the party split and went into disarray, religious tensions were spurred when anti-Shi'ite slogans dubbing them as non-believers appeared on walls in Karachi, and the situation gradually deteriorated.

The army operation in Sind has curbed banditry, which had been rampant in the region, but the MQM has alleged victimisation of its cadres in its urban strongholds in Sind.

Pakistan has abruptly postponed a schedule population census in a move attributed to ethnic rivalries and hostility from provincial authorities.

## German politicians stake claims to key Bonn jobs

BONN (R) — German politicians, fresh from the country's most dramatic election in decades, are staking their claims to influential positions in Bonn to prepare for the post-Kohl era.

Two new faces on the opposition benches, Rudolf Scharping of the social democrats (SPD) and the Greens' Joschka Fischer, won near unanimous support Tuesday to lead their enlarged parliamentary factions.

Gregor Gysi, whose small

faction of reform communists also returned strengthened from the general election, was due to be re-elected its floor leader Wednesday.

On the government side, Wolfgang Schauble, the Christian Democrat (CDU) parliamentary leader, got a quick start into the new era this week with talks about a coalition programme and stern lectures about discipline to the new deputies.

"Wolfgang Schauble has grabbed the reins with de-

cisiveness... after all, he will be the day-to-day chancellor in the new coalition," Munich's liberal Sueddeutsche Zeitung observed.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl, whose majority plummeted from 134 to 10 in the cliffhanger general election Sunday, created the vague fin de regime mood himself by pledging a week before the election that these four years would be his last.

When he just barely survived an election he expected

to waltz through, the focus in Bonn quickly shifted to his crown prince Schauble and the men lining up on the opposition banks getting ready for the 1998 showdown.

Mr. Schauble has been a model of loyalty, stubbornly refusing to speculate on whether he will succeed Mr. Kohl in 1998, while Mr. Scharping has told his SPD colleagues they would be governing Germany "by 1998 at the latest."

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## Aim remains peace

THE REAL aim of the bomb explosion in the centre of Tel Aviv yesterday appears to be to replace with gloom and anger the optimism for the future of the region that was produced by the initialling of a peace treaty between Jordan and Israel. The explosion brutally reminded peoples of the region that peace has not yet prevailed in the Middle East, that frustration is still abundant and that more speed and determination to turn a new page of peace and security in the area is needed, and urgently so.

The over 20 Israelis who were killed in the explosion will join tens of thousands of Arabs and other Israelis who paid with their lives for the failure to find a just and lasting solution to the Palestinian conflict. All the deaths that have been caused by the conflict are a source of sadness for all who seek a peaceful life in Palestine, Lebanon, Jordan, Syria and Israel as well as elsewhere. What is much sadder and more depressing, though, is that the thousands of Arab and Israeli victims should be allowed to die in vain. An unwavering pursuit of peace is the least that can be done in memory of those who fell, and in protection of those who live to mourn them.

That the explosion is a condemnable act is not in dispute. But nothing could be achieved from condemning acts of killing alone. What should be renounced is the situation that allowed for the growth of extremist elements in both the Arab and Israeli camps. It is the failure of the peace process between Israel and Palestinians to maintain its momentum, the increasing signs that the Oslo deal is not being implemented and the conviction by many in the occupied territories that Israel is doing little to address their legitimate concerns which are pushing the area into the abyss of bloody violence.

Israel is wise to announce that the explosion will not result in halting the peace talks with the Palestine National Authority. It should summon even more wisdom and courage and start taking immediate steps to convince people that the peace process is moving forward despite all the odds.

Countering violence with violence will only produce more death on both sides. Pressuring the Palestinian authority to crack down on the Islamic Resistance Movement, Hamas, in an undemocratic and unlawful way in the belief that this will end violence against Israel is, to say the least, unsound, counterproductive and short-sighted.

Convincing people of the viability of the peace talks through producing tangible change on the ground will on the other hand erode the support of the extremists and make people cling harder to the peace talks.

Movement in that direction could begin with implementing the provisions of the Oslo accord. When Israel withdraws its soldiers from the occupied territories, when it removes settlers from Nablus and Hebron and when it allows the holding of democratic elections for the Palestinians, people will start believing that the future is one of peace. They would then themselves prevent the extremists from taking hold and jeopardising the chances of peace.

Yesterday's explosion should not throw doubt on the viability and urgency of the peace process; it should serve as the cause for more determination in accelerating it to the benefit of the Palestinians, the Israelis and other people in the Middle East, which has seen enough people killed on both sides of the fence.

When Israeli and Palestinian leaders are able to present their people with a peace that can be felt and a peace that can last, Palestinians and Israelis will work together to defend it and root out those who threaten it. The power to do that lies mainly with Israel.

## The View from Academia

# Teaching: Methods that dull minds

By Dr. Ahmad Y. Majdoubeh

ONE OF the major obstacles standing in the way of effective teaching at the university level, and the case is most probably identical at the school level as well, is the noticeable lack of motivation to learn on part of the students. It is not that our students are not intelligent, that they are not capable of learning, or that they cannot be creative. They are and they can, when and if they want to. The problem, rather, is that they are generally uninquisitive, unexcited, unenthusiastic, complacent and lazy.

Throughout my 10 years of university teaching, this has been the most frustrating and upsetting challenge to deal with. The vast majority of students (at least 20 out of 30 on average) come to class unprepared, do not concentrate much, do not take active part in discussions and debates, do not pursue topics further in the library, do not ask profound questions, do not make sharp comments, do not do what they do joyfully, etc. Most give the impression that they want to copy whatever you wish to say to them and be left alone. There are, of course, days when the picture looks slightly better, and there are semesters when sections of the same course are a little more exciting than others. On the whole, however, students' involvement in the classroom situation is way below what is acceptable.

The reasons are infinite. One can lay the blame on the textbook or the material itself, on the approach (traditional, old, fashioned and outmoded ways of treating subjects are still prevalent at our universities), on the personality of the teacher (frankly, some of us teachers are boring), on class size (the average number of students in most courses offered at our public universities is at present in the neighbourhood of 40), on campus environment (currently, campus life is almost non-existent, students attend lectures and sit under the trees or in the cafeterias) and, obviously, on the students themselves.

There are two crucial causes that I would like to underscore here, however.

The first has to do with the environment in our society at large which, in my opinion, affects the performance of our students greatly though in an indirect way. Quite simply, our society is on the whole either unintellectual or anti-intellectual. Most people (taxi drivers, shop owners, vegetable sellers, civil servants, housewives, teachers, journalists, university professors, politicians, etc.) show

little more than casual interest in what goes on around. They are more likely to be excited about gossip and cheap Egyptian and other TV soap operas than about any political, economic or social topic. It is indeed quite ironic that during these historically crucial times, when our history is being remade and our destiny is being reshaped, there is very little dialogue or debate going on. People do talk about things (when there isn't an Egyptian movie or TV series on, that is). But the way they address topics is so narrow-minded, eclectic, hasty and ooccommittal. The young (i.e. children and students) follow the example of the old. If our own history or destiny is not that important to debate and argue at length about, can we expect our students to reflect much care about the subjects they study?

The second has to do with the method of teaching the students have been exposed to during their school years. Our school system (and I am referring primarily here to our public schools) is either extremely traditional or extremely old-fashioned. I have made it a point recently to speak with many students, teachers, and headmasters regarding syllabi and teaching methods at our public schools, and what I have found out is not in the least pleasing. The philosophy, attitude and method prevalent these days at our schools are still the same philosophy, attitude and method which were prevalent in the days when I was at elementary school, some three decades ago. Not much has changed. The teacher dominates the class; the student listens, copies, memorises and spells out verbatim what the teacher has told him. Students are not encouraged to experiment, to explore, to venture into new spheres, to weigh and question, to think, etc. While a great deal of emphasis is placed on information, rote learning or memorisation, very little emphasis (indeed none) is placed on the student's intellectual growth and development. Ironically, our schools are (and have for a long time been) like our society at large, both unintellectual and anti-intellectual.

This is bad news indeed. The mind is like the body. It needs to be exercised constantly to stay in shape. Neglect the body, it becomes fat, ugly or weak. The same applies to the mind. A friend from abroad complained to me, half-dreading my reaction, that people in this part of the world are very shallow and superficial when they argue on issues. Even though I do not like this comment in the least,

I must admit that I cannot in my own heart deny it. What do you expect the intellectual performance of those who have not been trained intellectually to be? Shallow, superficial and uninteresting.

I think the situation is in fact worse than this. I believe that the 12 years a student spends at our public schools before he/she comes to the university reflect very badly on his mental and intellectual ability. The question is not only the quality but the quantity of the damage. Our school teaching methods of neglect but of damage. Our school teaching methods, no limit, restrict, oppress, harm and deaden the mind. No wonder our students cannot concentrate, do not have the patience to pursue matters, to follow things through. Dull teaching methods inevitably dull the minds of our students. And this is, I believe, a form of brain damage.

There are many ways out, but two strike me as most important.

1. The students themselves must do something about the matter. A university student is an adult, not a child. He/she needs to exercise some sense of self-responsibility and self-reliance. I know that our educational system has conditioned us to think and behave in fixed manners and ways. Yes, our students are victims. But human beings are not lab rats. An adult once aware of a bad situation can exercise some power and some will to change it to the better. Students, in other words, need to motivate themselves. This can be done only when they put their minds to it. The thousand miles begin with one step.

2. University teachers need to take into account the students' educational background and attempt to get out of their way to chip in a little and help them overcome some of their bad mental and intellectual propensities. I think it is a mistake to think of ourselves only as lecturers, experts in a discipline or disinterested partners. Other universities in other societies may be able to do that; we can't. We must recognise that our students have a problem and plan our educational course of action accordingly. It does not do us any harm to modify our methods and modernise them a little bit, to make our approach a little more palatable, to engage our students in debates and lecture less, to open up to them, to ask them what they think, to encourage them to speak.

It is never too late to decide to shape up.

# Full text of the Jordan-Israel peace treaty

## Treaty of Peace

Between  
The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan  
and  
The State of Israel

### Preamble

The government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the government of the State of Israel:

Bearing in mind the Washington Declaration, signed by them on 25th July, 1994, and which they are both committed to honour;

Aiming at the achievement of a just, lasting and comprehensive peace in the Middle East based on Security Council resolutions 242 and 338 in all their aspects;

Bearing in mind the importance of maintaining and strengthening peace based on freedom, equality, justice and respect for fundamental human rights, thereby overcoming psychological barriers and promoting human dignity;

Reaffirming their faith in the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and recognising their right and obligation to live in peace with each other as well as with all states, within secure and recognised boundaries;

Desiring to develop friendly relations and cooperation between them in accordance with the principles of international law governing international relations in time of peace;

Desiring as well to ensure lasting security for both their states and in particular to avoid threats and the use of force between them;

Bearing in mind that in their Washington Declaration of 25th July, 1994, they declared the termination of the state of belligerency between them;

Deciding to establish peace between them in accordance with this Treaty of Peace;

Have agreed as follows:

### Article 1: Establishment of Peace

Peace is hereby established between the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the State of Israel (the "parties") effective from the exchange of the instruments of ratification of this treaty.

### Article 2: General Principles

The parties will apply between them the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law governing relations among states in times of peace. In particular:

1. They recognise and will respect each other's sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence;
2. They recognise and will respect each other's right to live in peace within secure and recognised boundaries;
3. They will develop good neighbourly relations of cooperation between them to ensure lasting security, will refrain from the threat or use of force against each other and will settle all disputes between them by peaceful means;
4. They respect and recognise the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of every state in the region;
5. They respect and recognise the pivotal role of human development and dignity in regional and bilateral relations;
6. They further believe that within their control, involuntary movements of persons in such a way as to adversely prejudice the security of either party should not be permitted.

### Article 3: International Boundary

1. The international boundary between Jordan and Israel is defined with reference to the boundary definition under the mandate as is shown in Annex I (a), on the mapping materials attached thereto and co-ordinates specified therein.

2. The boundary, as set out in Annex I (a), is the permanent, secure and recognised international boundary between Jordan and Israel, without prejudice to the status of any territories that came under Israeli military government control in 1967.

3. The parties recognise the international boundary, including the territorial waters and airspace, as inviolable, and will respect and comply with them.

4. The demarcation of the boundary will take place as set forth in Appendix I to Annex I (a) and will be concluded not later than nine months after the signing of the treaty.

5. It is agreed that where the boundary follows a river, in the event of natural changes in the course of the flow of the river as described in Annex I (a), the boundary shall follow the new course of the flow. In the event of any other changes the boundary shall not be affected unless

otherwise agreed.

6. Immediately upon the exchange of the instruments of ratification of this treaty, each party will deploy on each side of the international boundary as defined in Annex I (a).

7. The parties shall upon the signature of the treaty, enter into negotiations to conclude, within 9 months, an agreement on the delimitation of their maritime boundary in the Gulf of Aqaba.

8. Taking into account the special circumstances of the Baqura/Naharayim area, which is under Jordanian sovereignty, with Israeli private ownership rights, the parties agreed to apply the provisions set out in Annex I (b).

9. With respect to the Zofar area the provisions set out in Annex I (c) will apply.

### Article 4: Security

1. a. Both parties, acknowledging that mutual understanding and cooperation in security-related matters will form a significant part of their relations and will further enhance the security of the region, take upon themselves to base their security relations on mutual trust, advancement of joint interests and cooperation, and to aim towards a regional framework of partnership in peace.

b. Towards that goal the parties recognise the achievements of the European Community and European Union in the development of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE) and commit themselves to the creation, in the Middle East, of a CSCME (Conference on Security and Co-operation in the Middle East). This commitment entails the adoption of regional models of security successfully implemented in the post World War era (along the lines of the Helsinki process) culminating in a regional zone of security and stability.

2. The obligations referred to in this article are without prejudice to the inherent right of self-defence in accordance with the United Nations Charter.

3. The parties undertake, in accordance with the provisions of this article, the following:

- a. to refrain from the threat or use of force or weapons, conventional, non-conventional or of any other kind, against each other or of other actions or activities that adversely affect the security of the other party;
- b. to refrain from organising, instigating, inciting, assisting or participating in acts or threats of belligerency, hostility, subversion or violence against the other party;
- c. to take necessary and effective measures to ensure that acts or threats of belligerency, hostility, subversion or violence against the other party do not originate from, and are not committed within, their territory (herein after the term "territory" includes the airspace and territorial waters), or through or over their territory;
- d. Consistent with the era of peace and with the efforts to build regional security and to avoid and prevent aggression and violence, the parties further agree to refrain from the following:
  - a. Joining or in any way assisting, promoting or cooperating with any coalition, organisation or alliance with a military or security character with a third party, the objectives or activities of which include launching aggression or other acts of military hostility against the other party, in contravention of the provisions of the present treaty.
  - b. Allowing the entry, stationing and operating on their territory, or through it, of military forces, personnel or material of a third party, in circumstances which may adversely prejudice the security of the other party.

5. Both parties will take necessary and effective measures, and will cooperate in combating terrorism of all kinds. The parties undertake:

- a. To take necessary and effective measures to prevent acts of terrorism, subversion or violence from being carried out from their territory or through it and to take necessary and effective measures to combat such activities and all their perpetrators;
- b. Without prejudice to the basic rights of freedom of expression and association, to take necessary and effective measures to prevent the entry, presence and operation in their territory of any group or organisation, and their infrastructure, which threatens the security of the other party by the use of or incitement to the use of violent means;
- c. To cooperate in preventing and combating cross-boundary infiltrations;
- d. Any question as to the implementation of this article will be dealt with through a mechanism of consultation which will include a liaison system, verification, supervision, and where necessary, other mechanisms, and higher level consultation. The details of the mechanism of consultation will be contained in an agreement to be concluded by the parties within 3 months of the

exchange of the instruments of ratification of this treaty.

7. To work as a matter of priority and as soon as possible in the context of the multilateral working group on arms control and regional security, and jointly, towards the following:

- a. the creation in the Middle East of a region free from hostile alliances and coalitions;
- b. the creation of a Middle East free from weapons of mass destruction, both conventional and non-conventional, in the context of a comprehensive, lasting and stable peace, characterised by the renunciation of the use of force, reconciliation and goodwill;

### Article 5: Diplomatic and Other Bilateral Relations

1. The parties agree to establish full diplomatic and consular relations and to exchange resident ambassadors within one month of the exchange of the instruments of ratification of this treaty.

2. The parties agree that the normal relationship between them will further include economic and cultural relations.

### Article 6: Water

With the view to achieving a comprehensive and lasting settlement of all the water problems between them:

1. The parties agree mutually to recognise the rightful allocations of both of them in Jordan River, Yarmouk River waters and Arava/Arava ground water in accordance with the agreed acceptable principles, quantities and quality as set out in Annex II, which shall be fully respected and complied with.

2. The parties, recognising the necessity to find practical, just and agreed solution on their water problems and with the view that the subject of water can form the basis for the advancement of cooperation between them, jointly undertake to ensure that the management and development of their water resources do not, in any way, harm the water resources of the other party.

3. The parties recognise that their water resources are not sufficient to meet their needs. More water should be supplied for their use through various methods including projects of regional and international cooperation.

4. In light of Paragraph 3, with the understanding that cooperation, in water-related subjects would be to the benefit of both parties, and will help alleviate their water shortages, and that water issues along their entire boundary must be dealt with in their totality, including the possibility of trans-boundary water transfers, the parties agree to search for ways to alleviate water shortage and to cooperate in the following fields:

- a. Development of existing and new water resources increasing the water availability, including on a regional basis, as appropriate, and minimising wastage of water resources through the chain of their uses;
- b. Prevention of contamination of water resources;
- c. Mutual assistance in the alleviation of water shortages;
- d. Transfer of information and joint research and development in water-related subjects, and review of the potentials for enhancement of water resources development and use.

5. The implementation of both countries' undertakings under this article is detailed in Annex II.

### Article 7: Economic Relations

1. Viewing economic development and prosperity as pillars of peace, security and harmonious relations between states, peoples and individual human beings, the parties, taking note of understandings reached between them, affirm their mutual desire to promote economic cooperation between them, as well as within the framework of wider regional economic cooperation.

2. In order to accomplish this goal, the parties agree to the following:

- a. To remove all discriminatory barriers to normal economic relations, to terminate economic boycotts directed at each other, and to cooperate in terminating boycotts against each other by third parties;
- b. Recognising that the principle of free and unimpeded flow of goods and services should guide their relations, the parties will enter into negotiations with a view to concluding agreements on economic cooperation, including trade and the establishment of a free trade area, investment, banking, industrial cooperation and labour, for the purpose of promoting beneficial economic relations, based on principles to be agreed upon, as well as on human development considerations on a regional basis. These negotiations will be concluded no later than 6 months from the exchange of the instruments of ratification of the treaty.
- c. To cooperate bilaterally, as well as in multilateral forums, towards the promotion of their respective economies and of their neighbourly economic relations with other regional parties.

(Continued on page 7)



## Our artists' works also need official protection

By Mohammad Mashariqa

A young musician returning to Jordan with an whole set of a recording studio was asked by the customs clerk whether the tapes to be produced by these instruments would increase in weight as a result of recording. The answer from the young musician was in the affirmative, prompting the customs official to immediately declare that the owner has to pay a 130 per cent in customs duty for the set.

The young man was astonished and shocked. He had long dreamed of returning home after obtaining a masters degree in acoustics to serve his country and his fellow musicians and artists, having succeeded in making a fortune after creating the sound effects for an American movie.

Only after several pleas by a number of parties and institutions was the young musician able to make use of his precious tools. Investigation into the matter revealed that there exists a Jordanian law exempting investment in musical instruments from customs duty. But it took the young man three months to retrieve his property.

That was one of several cases facing the young generation of artists planning to invest in music. Indeed, they have been treated like dealers in electrical appliances and electronic gadgets.

An agent for a firm dealing in musical instruments wonders: "How does the government hope to stimulate public interest in culture and arts or encourage creative skills when it charges up to 80 per cent in customs duty on the imported musical instruments' original price?"

"Such practice would only deprive many talented men and women of ever possessing a musical instrument — a luxury only available to the wealthy," he adds.

Marwan Abu Jaber, one of a seven member group of musicians told me that his group took a risk in importing modern studio recording equipments hoping to develop music and recording in Jordan which has recently been witnessing a rebirth in the cultural

and artistic life.

"This was just a hobby for us," noted Abu Jaber. "Recording of music in the radio or television studios is normally subjected to complicated routine, and what is more, their instruments are not modern enough."

He said: "We were unfortunately totally reliant on Cairo and Beirut music studios to produce good quality music and for this reason we took a risk by investing in this not much lucrative sector. Only professional artists and musicians do appreciate the benefits of such investment because they realise the country's needs of modern instruments."

As professional guitarist Abu Jaber owns Ziryab Studio... a centre for numerous local young artists and musicians who cannot afford the cost of recording abroad.

### AMMAN CULTURAL PULSE

"For me, this studio is not a mere investment for making profits but rather an expression of a hobby and an artistic and cultural exercise that pleases me," said Abu Jaber.

"However, most of the studios in Jordan have proved to be a wasted investment causing headaches and problems to their owners," continued Abu Jaber.

"Despite the high technology potential of the studios which march most world advanced standards, Jordan lacks laws that provide protection to recording projects but rather allows Arab artists, who come here to present musical performances, to bring in their recording equipment along — a practice which deprives local studios of financial income that would have otherwise accrued from renting Jordanian equipment and prevent local professionals from going broke," explained Abu Jaber.

In justifying local artists' practice of making their recordings in Cairo, Abu Jaber said: "The main reason for this is because Egypt has a very strict copyright law protecting artists' works. Thus a recorded tape is impossible to reproduce for commercial purposes without proper licence and authority. However, in Jordan and despite the existence of a copyright law, reproducing artistic work is widespread because there is no authorised department to follow-up on the implementation of that law. Hence only those who can afford to go to Cairo, secure their recordings."

According to Abu Jaber, officials at the radio and television stations do recognise the high technological quality of equipment in Jordan's private studios. But he says despite that, they tend to always hire acoustic gear and equipment from European countries.

I can only say that the country's works of art require protection. Theatre and television work now requires "sound effects" which can be produced in local studios. One cannot possibly imagine a real development in the world of art and music without an infrastructure and studios for musical production.

I was able to realise the hardships encountered by owners of local studios — who are almost broke — by discussing with them this question at length.

I therefore urge that the government pass regulations and laws to protect the interests of artists by:

1. Barring visiting musicians from bringing with them their equipment and make use of the local ones instead.
  2. Enacting and enforcing strict copyright protection laws and creating the appropriate mechanism for their implementation.
  3. Introducing strict regulations on combating smuggling of equipment and imposing harsh penalties on smugglers.
- Indeed these are the demands of Jordanian artists and musicians addressed to the ministers of culture, finance and trade and industry.



Marwan Abu Jaber with his recording equipment

## SOCIETY ON THE MOVE

This is but a humble beginning for what hopefully will develop into a weekly "society column," the idea being that not all news and views have to be serious and heavy. For credibility's sake, we pick on ourselves, the press corps of Jordan, as a first step. Next the "victims" will be all the politicians, all the diplomats and all the other people who hit the news or are about to. Beware it could be you, in the weeks to come, who might be the subject matter of this corner. Those who feel ignored or neglected can always of course call Jenney's number for assistance — the Editor.

The movement of media professionals at home this summer has been akin to a dizzying whirl at musical chairs. To help you get everyone seated where you can take a good look at who is where, be prepared to take a little spin.

Camped out in a tight but cozy office near Jabal Amman for several years, BBC Radio and Television Arabic Service and Al Hayat correspondent Salameh Nematt this year orchestrates a mini maze of news agency link-ups with a young, talented and connected group of women.

First, JT staff reporter Nermeen Murad, looking for "some breathing room," accepts Nematt's offer to share office space. Not that the newspaper minds; it is congested out here, in our small office. She moves in, hauling computer, printer, new desk and of course artworks, conducts some rearranging, and "lo and behold," she is contracted by ANSA, the Italian news agency, to report on political developments from home.

But Murad, a genuine homebody, knows where her heart lies and she continues to report for her first love, be it from Wadi Araba, the Aqaba-Eilat border crossing or Amman.

Next, JT newcomer Natasha Bonkhari, who had just begun to sink her teeth into reporting on the country's tourism industry takes up another corner of what is soon becoming a "three's company" team over at the Nematt/Murad stronghold.

Bonkhari continues her JT reports, taking a small break to fill in for a month for Murad on the ANSA job while Murad hops off on a six-week investigative reporting refresher stint in the U.S.

But not long after, Bonkhari becomes the Amman correspondent for DPA, Deutsch Press Agency, which translates her English language reports into German, French, Arabic and Spanish.

A mutually beneficial professional trio is established and everyone is happy. Murad, Bonkhari, the JT and naturally, Nematt, as evidenced by that Cheshire Cat smile.

Then comes a surprise. BBC appoints French-Canadian Lyse Dusette as chief of its new bureau in Jordan for both radio and television.

Settling easily into Amman is a matter of luck, but weaving into the international media clique here can be likened to a fraternity/sorority rush week omitting the physical trials.

But "no sweat" Dusette disarms even the most resistant with one stroke of her engaging manner. Her voice, diction and cadence are an immediate attention grabber, and her genuine interest, fresh approach, wit and warmth have you ambushed.

So where does this leave Nematt? Not to worry. With their individual responsibilities arched out and no fears of the usual who's stepping on who's toes, Dusette/Nematt form a most amicable, and blessedly healthy professional relationship. Judging from how they both charmingly barge into one's one to conduct a TV interview on a Friday morning,

it looks like they are suitably matched, at least for doing business together.

The two scout for an office befitting their nascent duo style and settle into the ever more popular environs of Jabal Luweibdeh, but in separate offices.

Another JT alumnus, Ghadeer Taher, has jumped ship, saying Auf Wiedersehen to Germany's ARD Radio and returning to writing with an appointment at the Middle East Mirror and a promise to pen local stories again for the JT. Still newly-wed, Taher opts to work out of her home. She of course retains the Boston Globe stringer portfolio as well.

As luck would have it, JT free-lancer Sana Atiyeh, who has taken a post as UPI Jordan correspondent, just happened to be in search of office space at the same time as Murad and Bonkhari since Nematt moved to more elevated surroundings.

The new trio (Murad, Atiyeh and Bonkhari), who, now lodged in a quaint office up in Jabal Hussein, looks like a rendition of a mini old-home week at the JT.

But where is Mariam Shahin? Last her colleague's at the JT heard from her she was in Baghdad, and before that she was reporting out of Cairo on the U.N. Conference on Population and Development.

The grapevine has it that she is currently consulting for a U.N. agency on developments in the Gaza Strip. From three high octave whistles, or we may have been led to suspect that in the Cairo rush of 16 million by day and 12 million by night and all this talk about population booms, our lone-trooper may have found herself in a scenario CBS correspondent Bob Simon has become identified with — being precisely at the wrong place at the wrong time.

There has been expansion too at the Jordan Times. While the staff suffered the nearly deafening clangs and clatters of cement mixers, sledge hammers and tractors for about a year, a new building was attached to the JT's and new presses were installed. They tell us it is only a matter of "time" before we are moved into more spacious quarters.

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### WEEKLY WRAP-UPS: Media matters

For some highlights from a handful of the country's weekly papers, which our readers may not have had an opportunity to get to, we start with the Shihani Arabic weekly (circulation: secret).

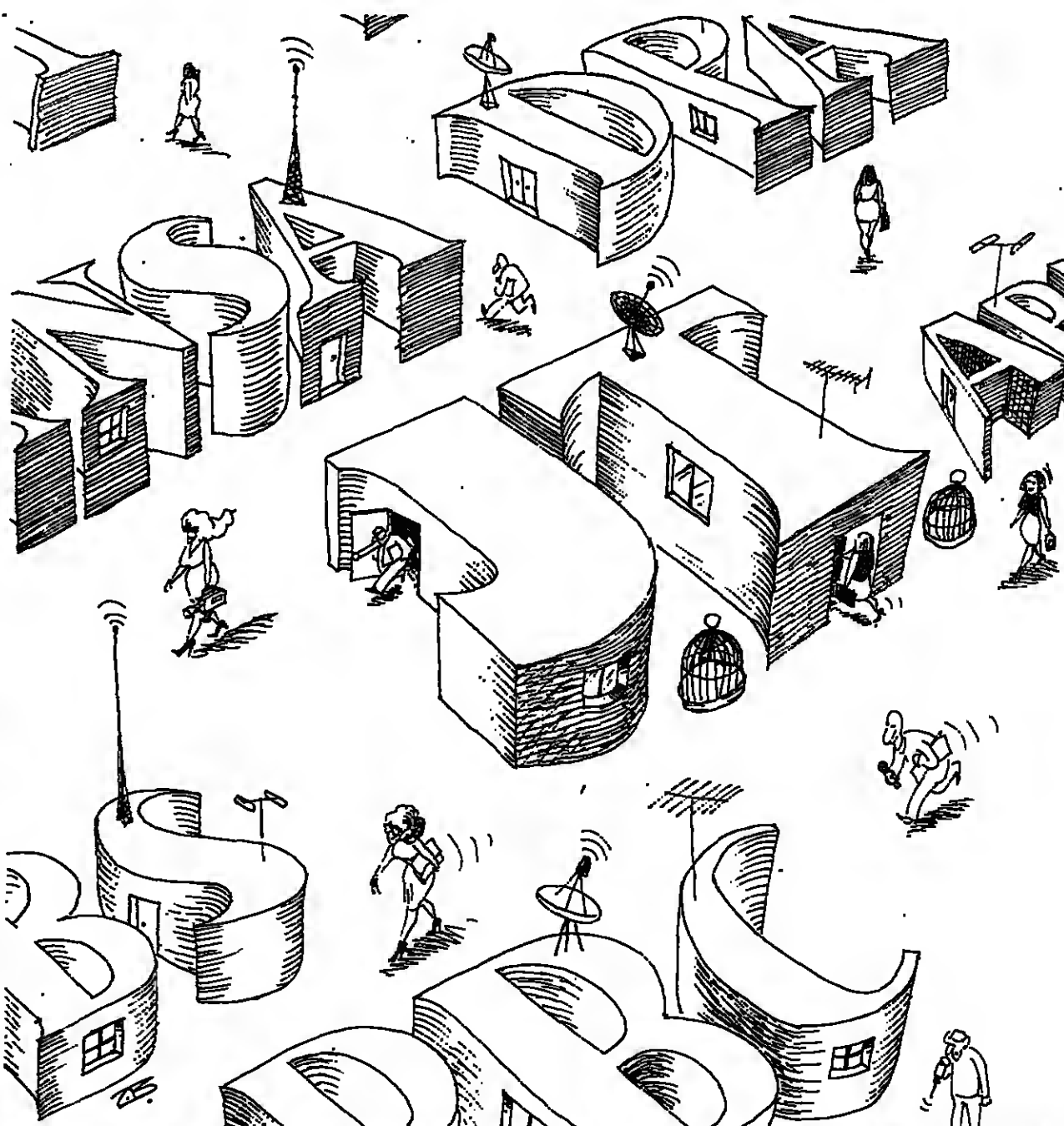
Shihani's seemingly preferred reporting style is to preface many a story with "Shihani has learned," often without telling the reader from whom it has learned what and when it has learned it.

That being the case, last Friday's, Shihani reported that it had learned that the price of newspapers will be hiked from 150 fils to 200 fils for dailies, and from 200 fils to 400 fils for weeklies. On that score, that is all that the colour photo-splashed paper seemed to have learned.

By the way, Shihani currently sells for 300 fils per copy. Colour separation is indeed costly.

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Al Ahali, the leftist (some would say DFLP) weekly, reported that 10 Jordanian, Palestinian and Israeli journalists met in Cyprus recently for a meeting, organised by the British magazine, The Economist, to discuss economic hardships in the region. The paper said that The Economist's intention was to coordinate contacts between the media of the three parties. So that must mean that months of preparation, writing and re-writing of economic papers, airfare, transportation, accommodations and meals were expended so a regional assortment of media professionals could get to know each other. Perhaps that is what The Economist calls economising.



Al Ahali added that the journalists had asked not to be named; the paper demanded to know the names. The paper also gave no sources. Though the Jordan Times knows who the participating Jordanian journalists were, it won't tell you. We leave the job of reporting such breaking news for the tabloids to do, says a senior J.T. editor "as if there is news, anyways, in Arab and Israeli journalists meeting each other."

Meanwhile, Al Ahali also reported that veteran Al Ra'i columnist Tareq Masarweh is slated to be appointed information advisor to His Majesty King Hussein. Again, the paper gave no sources for what might otherwise be eye brow-raising.

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Al Bilad, which is the up and coming weekly tabloid (fastest increase in circulation among all tabloid and party papers) in Jordan, lauded those it called "unknown soldiers" in a highly illustrated feature saying that the paper owes so much of its popularity to the efforts of newspaper salespersons. In clips from interviews with them, Al Bilad unabashedly concludes that these salespersons concurred that readers were excited about what this particular weekly had to publish. The rest is vitreous.

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As if candidly publishing a mass of critical letters to the editor, Akbar Al Isbousa reported that it had received numerous complaints from readers who said they were irate and disgusted by detailed newspaper

reports full of what they saw as inappropriate language and laden with details of a sexual nature that they found unacceptable to society.

Is it a coincidence then that only last week the Jordan Press Association (JPA) said it would monitor and take measures against newspapers printing such stories?

But help could be on the way. According to a commentary he wrote in Al Dustour last week, columnist George Haddad, seems to have come up with the solution to reporting such news.

He suggested that reports on violent crime, sexual abuse, and crimes of honour might be written in a positive manner, reflecting a good image of society. The JPA might do well to consult Mr. Haddad as to what journalistic style he would recommend so that such reports could bring out what he must see as the infallibility of society.

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Up in Irbid, Akbar Al Isbousa said, Yarmouk University Chairman of the Department of Journalism Issam Al Musa launched a bitter attack on the media, particularly the Jordan News Agency, Petra, for its absence at a seminar on the flow of news and how to improve it between Arab information services. Dr. Musa said the no-show officials simply were not interested.



## A new show

By Jean-Claude Elias

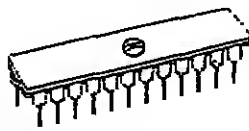
Trade and technical shows have always attracted the public. Attending such events usually gives visitors a sense of being on a holiday. Few people resist the pleasure of discovering a wide range of new, well-presented products, in a relaxed atmosphere and without any obligation of purchase.

Given the rate at which computer and information technology suppliers introduce novelties, computer shows have an even greater impact on visitors. For the past six years the Jordan Computer Society has been organising such exhibitions in the Kingdom on an yearly basis. The Jordan Computer Show has proved to be a regular success, proof of this being the number of visitors that come from abroad. In spite of this definitely positive indicator and the constant efforts of the organisers, it cannot yet be qualified as an international event. It would be fair however to label it as an event on the Middle East scale.

For its '94 edition, a new name has been introduced: METS — Middle East Technology Show. It will take place from Oct. 24 to 28, at the Amman International Motor Show Hall on the Airport Road.

The deletion of the term "computer" from the title is significant. The organisers want a broader understanding of the exhibition. Computer technology has numerous by-products and is itself a by-product of other related technologies. Laser discs for instance can be used in both the data processing and audio fields. Fax systems have become so computerised that it has become difficult to have a clear classification for them. It therefore makes sense to adopt a wider concept.

## chip talk



In addition to information technology products — hardware, software and so on — METS '94 will feature communications products. The Jordan Computer Society has announced that 35 companies have confirmed their participation. Most of those are Jordanian organisations while some are foreign companies with a regional office in the country.

Technical exhibitions are expected to be informative. Exhibitors must ensure that qualified staff meet the visitors and have the required background to provide them with the necessary explanations. This has not always been the case. If the society has the intention to really raise the show up to international standards, a particular attention must be paid to this very point.

From Pentium technology, the latest microprocessor for PCs, to storage devices able to hold up to 4 GB of data each (four billion characters) and astonishing colour laser printers, all will be presented at the METS. Visitors should also be prepared for surprises.

## Intellectual freedom

By Samer Ghaleb Bagaeen

Academics theorise, argue, speculate, and practice scholarship. And sometimes, but only sometimes, do they engage in the kind of systematic knowledge gathering which might be ambiguously described as research. Ambiguous because of its fairly narrow meaning and its use as a word to cover all aspects of academic life.

If you want to study a subject you should read widely, look seriously at different approaches, have some direct experience in the area, draft ideas and seek new information. On the other hand, if someone agrees to pay you to study a certain subject area, there would be a loss of intellectual independence. The party which funds and assesses this kind of research ultimately controls it.

But is it clear what research is? If interviewing people is research, can travelling and making various contacts be described as research? Reading either books or unpublished papers is research, but are they assessed differently? If research cannot really be defined there is always the danger that it will be defined in terms of money.

What are the characteristics of a "research" project in social studies? It is likely to be funded, large, empirical and defined by some pre-established methodology. So the dangers are that it will be narrow, ill-educated and corrupt. Nobody will pay you to think freely or read widely; typically, they pay you to find out something that is useful to them or which justifies their position or policy. They will pay you to find out how opportunities for women can be

expanded in the banking sector, but not to speculate on the ethical consequences of abandoning long-established gender institutions. At the least you will be corrupted by a kind of political correctness.

There is currently enormous pressure to increase the amount of research: Those who don't produce are being leant on; those who do are being encouraged to do more, more often. This only leads to the invention of endless journals that nobody reads. Eventually, there is only the pain of people pretending to have something interesting to say when it is embarrassingly obvious that they haven't. Very little of what academics produce actually matters, but it matters a lot in the sense that it is important to create an environment in which the highest level of work really can take place.

The pressure to produce faster is a much greater evil tending to make academic work increasingly slick and superficial. Also, every academic who is completing some trivial research project or writing up an article that will fall dead off the presses could have been reading more widely or helping his or her more gifted colleagues or enjoying life more. Not to mention putting more effort into teaching.

At the core of any serious intellectual life are certain disciplines which overlap in their philosophical problems and implications: These include theology, philosophy, anthropology, politics, history, architecture and so on. Nobody can produce truly serious work unless they are reasonably read in these fields and aware of the web of ideas that link and define them. In that sense, "research", is simply peripheral to what universities ought to be about.

### LET'S CHAT IN ARABIC

#### COMMON EXPRESSIONS

- I've no money. Laysa ma'e nokood.
- No question about it. La jidala fee zalek.
- It's about time to quit. Lakad hanal-wakt lilinsiraf.
- I can't do anything about it. La heelsta lee fee zalek.
- You seem to have aberration of mind. Yabdo annaka mushattat al-fikr.
- I was wrong about you. Lakad khaba zanni feek.
- Please do accept my invitation. Arjo ann takbala da'wati.
- The subject is still lying in abeyance. La zala-mawdo mn'alfeek.
- I don't know what will come about. La adri ma sayah'doth.
- He did that of his own accord. Lakad fa'ala zalek min tilqaa nafseh.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

#### TIME FOR FUN

- ★ FIRST FRIEND: "Where's your engagement ring?"
- SECOND FRIEND: "My wife is wearing it this week."

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

## ON THE LIGHTER SIDE

By Mohammad A. Shuqair

### TODAY'S DISH

#### VINE LEAVES STUFFED WITH RICE

#### INGREDIENTS

- 1 lb vine leaves
- 2 onions (chopped)
- 6 springs dill
- 4 oz. mushrooms, sliced garlic salt
- 2 oz. rice
- 1 lb lamb (minced)
- ½ teaspoon rosemary leaves
- ½ pint sweet wine
- 4 tablespoons clarified fat
- ½ teaspoon white pepper

#### METHOD

Put the washed and cleaned vine leaves into boiling water and cook for 5 minutes. Strain, cut off stalks and cut each leaf in half down the middle vein. Melt half the fat and lightly brown onions, add mushrooms and cook another 5 minutes. Add stock, the cleaned rice, and cook for 12 minutes on moderate heat until all liquid has been absorbed by the rice. Remove from heat, add lamb, dill, rosemary and seasoning and knead for 5 minutes.

With the hairy sides of the leaves facing upwards,

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

#### PUZZLES

##### A. Can you complete this word-square?

The five-letter words read the same both across and down.

★	★	E	E	★
★	E	★	★	E
E	★	★	E	★
E	★	E	★	★
★	E	★	★	★

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

##### B. At various times our readers have been asked to make 100 by using all the digits 1-9 and inserting suitable arithmetical signs.

This time only the digits 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 are used and addition and subtraction signs only employed.

Can you score a century under these conditions?

## Oral archives on Palestinian history

By Mervat Suwadeh  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — While what might happen in the immediate future and beyond in the ongoing peace process in the Middle East has become an obsession to most people, it seems that some still cannot perceive a future independent of the past. That is what has prompted May Seikaly, an American-Palestinian writer, to undertake an ambitious project to compile the first oral archives on Palestinian history.

As a Palestinian historian, Miss Seikaly says she was confronted with many gaps in the pre-1965 Palestinian history that she hopes to cover within the next five years.

"The lack of Palestinian institutions before 1965 resulted in huge gaps in the recorded Palestinian

history, not to mention the continuous attempts to obliterate it completely," Miss Seikaly maintains.

Miss Seikaly's project involves 5,000 to 10,000 videotaped interviews that would serve as testimony to history instead of written records.

However, part of the project would also involve recording what the witnesses of history have to say about their experiences in life and reflecting those experiences on the socio-economic life of the Palestinians.

Miss Seikaly, who is in her late 40s and traces her origins to Haifa in Palestine, is hoping to interview thousands of Palestinians between 60 and 90 years of age in the West Bank, Jordan, Syria and Lebanon.

"The interviews should be completed within the next five years," she says, otherwise, "most of the people we would like to interview might be gone if we wait any longer."

The collected material will be categorised and

distributed to one Palestinian university, one Arab university and one Western university.

Miss Seikaly, who will return to Jordan next summer to finish her project, says she welcomes contributions to help achieve her goal, which is partly financed by American institutions.

The professor is more interested in voluntary help from concerned people than in financial assistance, given the tremendous task that awaits her. The volunteers will receive training on how to make the interviews and categorise the collected material.

"We have a commitment towards history and towards future generations to keep a record of the Palestinian nation," she says.

Many attempts have been made at documenting Palestinian history and its various aspects.

Nimer Sarhan, a 60-year-old Palestinian writer, is hoping to issue the third edition of his Palestinian Folklore Encyclopedia in the next four years. The

encyclopaedia, which took 28 years of continuous work, includes a huge collection of Palestinian traditional songs and tales in addition to a description and analysis of traditions.

"The idea first started in 1966 during my work with the Voice Of Palestine radio station," Mr. Sarhan recalls. "I was preparing a programme about a Palestinian village when I came to realise the significance of village life in history."

"When I first started my project in 1965, it was an attempt to rejuvenate the Palestinian identity. Now, our job is to keep and protect this identity first and foremost through keeping a record of our history and culture," Mr. Sarhan explains.

The writer believes that despite the strong interaction with other cultures through the mass migration of Palestinians after the creation of the state of Israel, the Palestinian culture has maintained its identity and distinctive character.

## JTV CHANNEL 2 WEEKLY PREVIEW

### Thursday, Oct. 20

7:10 Road To Avonlea

The house of the old man, Alexander, is quarantined. Consequently, a relationship starts between him and the old lady.

8:30 My Secret Identity

Losing a bicycle race, according to Benjamin and Andrew, does not mean a thing if you enjoy the spirit.

9:10 Snowy River

Bushranger

The bank manager receives threat from an outlaw who attacks his carriage. As a result of the terrifying incident, the bank manager suffers from hysteria.

10:00 News In English

10:20 Feature Film — Romeo and Julia

Romeo and Julia meet while trying to commit suicide. Things then turn for the better and they both struggle to get over their fear.

11:15 Never The Twain

### Friday, Oct. 21

9:10 Tequila And Bonetti

Lazy dog, Tequila, fails a police drug test. Despite this failure Tequila proves himself in a different way.

10:00 News In English

10:20 Emilie

After being alone for a long time, Emilie asks her husband to come back. When he does, he finds himself in yet more trouble, when his wife gives birth to another baby.

11:00 Coming Of Age

What would happen if a retired pilot decides to buy a worn out World War I plane and keep it for himself?

### Saturday, Oct. 22

7:15 World Echo

7:30 Black Beauty

8:30 Bob

9:10 Murder She Wrote

10:00 News In English

10:20 Feature Film — Rocket

Starring: Burt Lancaster

### Sunday, Oct. 23

7:30 FBI: Untold Stories

8:30 You Bet Your Life

10:00 News In English

10:20 House Of Elliott

11:10 Fly By Night

### Monday, Oct. 24

7:15 Movies, Games And Videos

7:30 The Emergency Room

8:30 Coach

9:10 Columbus

10:00 News In English

### Tuesday, Oct. 25

7:30 The Nature Of Things

8:30 Leave It To Beaver

9:10 Shades Of L.A.

10:00 News In English

10:20 Feature Film — Seminal

Starring: Rock Hudson and Anthony Quinn

11:50 The Upper Hand

### Wednesday Oct. 26

7:10 Galactica

9:10 Documentary — Cracking The Code

10:00 News In English

10:20 Poldark

11:10 The Exile



## Now a big-time author, Dolly Parton as genuine as she is outrageous

By Robert Dvorchak  
The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Look beyond the trademark big hair and the other obvious traits of Dolly Parton, and you marvel at the heart of a big-time star who emerged from the humbleness of backwoods roots.

She holds back nothing. She likes herself, likes life. With a candor rarely found in show business or anywhere else, she bares her soul's joys and sorrows and scars with an earthiness that can bring laughter, tears and blushes.

She is raw and rough and perky and personal, but as genuine and distinctive as the high-pitched Smoky Mountains twang that launched her career as a country singer.

In short, she's someone you just like being around.

"This outrageous look

fits my outrageous personality," said Parton, wearing a black leather short skirt and low cut V-neck leather blouse adorned with white, loopy-lacy decorations on the sleeves.

"I like myself. I feel good about who I am," she added, a bundle of boundless energy during a recent interview. "If you're talking to me, you're going to hear what I've got to say."

Well, there's a lot to listen to these days.

Her autobiography, *Dolly: My Life And Other Unfinished Business*, hit the book shelves on Sept. 27. It was published simultaneously with the children's book *Coat Of Many Colours*.

Dolly is the story of a country girl born poor but rich in spirit, the fourth of 12 children of a Locust Ridge, Tenn., sharecropper who raised a family in a one-room shack.

"I just wanted to write from my heart," Parton said of a book that was three years in the making. "I've always been proud of my people. I've never been ashamed of my family — as poor as we are as bad as we might have looked. To do that would be to deny your own soul, your own heart."

Without ever taking a music lesson, or knowing how to write a note, she learned to pick a guitar and began singing in church. At 18, she headed for Nashville the day she graduated from high school. And she was appearing on television before her family ever owned one.

What followed over the next 30 years was: 62 albums, four Grammy Awards, an entertainment park called Dollywood in Pigeon Forge, Tenn., a career in movies that earned her a star on the

Hollywood Walk of Fame and country roots that put her in the small town of America Hall of Fame.

After making it big, she went back and bought the old homestead, refurbishing it as a theme park that includes a chapel, schoolhouse and a two-seater outhouse.

"I just had a dream to follow. It wasn't about getting away as much as it was about getting out," she said. "I wanted to be loved. I wanted to be appreciated and to give something back."

"No amount of money could buy from me the memories I have, and no amount of money could pay me to go back and live through it again."

Her family now lives on a farm of their own, having turned down chances to live in more palatial quarters.

"If I got a dime, my

family's got a nickel. They can have it all if they need it. I'm there for them, whatever they need," said Parton.

She writes about her husband, Carl Dean, whom she met on her first day in Nashville. A mystery figure of sorts, Dean doesn't surface at all in Parton's public life.

For years, the tabloids trumpeted rumours of extramarital affairs, which Parton doesn't exactly lay to rest.

"He don't ask and I don't say. And I don't ask and he don't say," Parton writes.

The 5-foot-2 Parton also discloses her 18-month-long bout with depression during the 1980s, when she seemed rudderless and let herself go physically.

"For the most part, I was able to outrun everything. But this time I fell

and I couldn't get up," she said. "I had to get all that far down in order to get it together properly, to get back on track the right way."

Recovery, she said, came through her faith. She shed 50 pounds to get down to the 115 she weighs today.

And, oh yes, she candidly admits to plastic surgery but won't say exactly what was nipped and what was tucked. Suffice it to say her face and her prominent chest were both lifted.

While posing for photographs, Parton asked teasingly, "is my hair big enough?"

"All country girls gotta have big hair. I love big hair. It's like my crowning glory," she said. "Blondes have more fun because they're easier to find in the dark."

As a child, Parton was most influenced by family



Dolly Parton

and country friends because she had so little contact with the outside world. She modelled her appearance after an eye-filling woman who was known as the town tramp in Sevierville, Tenn. "I thought she was beautiful. If she was a tramp, then I wanted to be a tramp," Parton giggled. "I don't believe I'm trash or a tramp, although I've had my trashy ways and trashy times. And I'm not ashamed of that either."

## True Lies or just plain lies?

AMERICANS are in danger. The nightmare that has been preying on the consciousness of housewives, salesmen and little girls has become a reality: Arabs have nuclear weapons and are planning their revenge on the people of the United States. Thank God there is one man who can stop them... This is the premise behind Arnold Schwarzenegger's latest action movie *True Lies*.

As a spy for the ultra-secret U.S. Omega Agency, Harry Tasker (Schwarzenegger) must foil the plans of a group of Arab fanatics, the "Crimson Jihad," in their attempt to launch a massive nuclear attack against the United States. While the rich Arabs are good at tying Taker up, kidnapping his daughter, and obtaining nuclear weapons, for the most part, they're pretty dumb. When they try to video tape a hate message for American television, for example, the batteries run out. They leave the key to detonate a nuclear bomb within reach of a 14-year-old hostage.

The Arabs don't have much respect for women either. The only woman on their side is a Western styl femme fatale in leggy dresses (Tia Carrere) who says she's only in with them "for the money." It's obvious what the head terrorist Azia thinks of her in one scene he slaps her across the face and



Arnold Schwarzenegger held the latest action movie *True Lies* by Crimson Jihad in

calls her a "prostitute" in Arabic for speaking to Schwarzenegger.

In fact, while *True Lies* is loaded with Arab characters, only one isn't violent and dumb: A minor character, Faisal, the computer nerd for the Omega Agency. Faisal, however, is only as Arab as his dark hair and his name, which is mentioned just two times in the entire film. Unlike the other Arab characters, he has none of the immediately recognizable "trademarks" such as an accent or a kaffiyeh.

While the American Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee (ADC) and most other Arab and Muslim groups have come out against the film in the media and at nation-wide theatre protests, reactions

in the mainstream have been mixed. The film, one of the most expensive Hollywood has ever seen, cleared its \$100 million plus overhead in mid-August.

Media opinion, however, has been more reflective of Arab-American concerns. Once touted as "Hollywood magic" and a "thrill-packed movie" by reviewers, *True Lies* has now come under closer scrutiny. The Washington Post, New York Times, Los Angeles Times and dozens of local papers have all run stories on the controversy.

While some writers have treated the controversy as an overblown case of political correctness, most have treated it seriously. Some, like Robert Fulford of The Globe and Mail, added historical perspective to the stereotyping by comparing it to that of other ethnic groups. In his July 27 piece, "A racist, sexist endurance test," Fulford wrote: "When these Arabs shoot, they miss, much like the Indians in long-ago Westerns... True Lies is racist precisely in the same way as the anti-Japanese films of the 1940's; it depicts America's enemies as insanely murderous morons." The controversy also inspired Time magazine to run a short piece on the history of Arab stereotyping film (see sidebar).

ADC first became suspicious of *True Lies* last year when Fox put out a call for Arab-looking actors. Later, when their suspicions were confirmed by previews and other independent sources, ADC, in conjunction with a number of other Arab-American and Muslim groups asked Fox for a special screening of the film. That request was denied.

Fox's response was to attach a disclaimer to the film stating that the contents of the film were purely fictional and did

not represent the actions or the beliefs of a particular ethnic group or religion. Fox granted the request "at considerable cost to the production... as an act of good faith," wrote Andre Jaffe, director of marketing in a July first letter, then ran it at the very end of the film, after hundreds of credits and the animal rights disclaimer.

Since the opening of the film in mid-July, Fox has distanced itself from the controversy. First they denied responsibility for the content of the film, claiming that Fox is "only the distributor." They also used the disclaimer as a defence against criticisms. Fox even denied ADC Times' request for a photo to accompany this article — a request that has been considered routine by past companies accused of anti-Arab slander, including Disney.

Now ADC's priority is to meet with Peter Chernin, executive director of Fox, to work out a prior-screening arrangement to prevent anti-Arab projects in the future — a novel idea according to Fox spokesman Alan Aman. "To my knowledge, there's never been any sort of (prior-screening) arrangement with any other ethnic groups in the past, even with other companies," he said. However, ADC has two such agreements already, one with Disney and another with Hanna-Barbera.

So far Fox has ignored ADC's requests for meetings. ADC hopes to persuade them in the same manner that it persuaded Disney in 1993: Through grassroots pressure.

"Our main strength has always been our grassroots membership," said ADC Media Director Anne Marie Baylouny. "Through phone calls and letters, ADC members were successful in raising the issue all over the media. Now we need to apply some of that energy to Fox." — ADC Times.

## Art world flinches at brutal vision of Bosnia

By Peter Millership  
Reuters

LONDON — Official British war artist Peter Howson says that exposure to the brutality of war in Bosnia completely changed his life.

"It may sound trendy, but I feel I have had a character change. There's more humanity in the work," said Howson, who made the art world flinch with his haunting and brutal images of the Bosnian conflict.

One of his paintings proved too much for Britain's Imperial War Museum which rejected as too sickening his stark but acclaimed portrayal of a rape scene — rock star David Bowie bought the picture instead.

"Croatian And Muslim" showing two soldiers raping a woman was Howson's preferred choice. But the museum selected "Cleansed", showing villagers sitting on the ground, to represent the war for its permanent collection.

"It's a disappointment. The museum went for the safe choice. I was hoping they'd buy a more brutal and representative image. They played a wee bit safe," said 36-year-old Glasgow-born Howson.

The museum's curator, backed by a distinguished art critic, chose the rape

scene. The museum's artistic record panel vetoed the recommendation, saying the rape, in a small room with the victim's head being held down a lavatory, was too upsetting.

Howson did not witness the rape but spoke to scores of rape victims. Rape for him became a symbol of Bosnia's plight. "A lot of people said to me: 'That is the war painting'," he said.

"I thought it was probably the most evocative and devastating painting of the collection," said Bowie.

Museum sources said the panel rejected the rape because it was not an eyewitness picture. It was also concerned the image was too shocking for children visiting the museum.

Howson, whose collectors include rock star Madonna, was previously best known for his portraits of Glasgow Street people and the stoic casualties of the post-industrial era.

He made two three-week trips to Bosnia last year seeing the horrors of the Balkan conflict at first hand. He stayed in Vitez and visited towns like Gornji Vakuf and Prozor.

Critics compared his nightmarish scenes of torture, gouged flesh, refugees and burning houses to works by Spanish mas-

ter Goya and German expressionist Otto Dix.

Howson's ability to invest an heroic dignity in the victims of Bosnia earned him acclaim. Critics said he fully justified the role of a war artist in this age of television.

"Some now argue that sending a painter to war is a hopelessly obsolete venture," said art expert Richard Cork. "But there will always be a place for imaginative visions unconstrained by urgent news headlines," he said.

"House Warming" shows a burned-out car with a soldier on its roof nonchalantly firing a pistol at a group of people. In the background a woman pegs out her washing on a line. "Muslim Fighter On Drugs" shows a disorientated soldier wearing a bandana.

"Cleansing" is a frenzied scene of women running, soldiers firing, houses burning and fighting in expressionist style while "Cleansed", chosen by the museum, is in a deliberately naive style compared to the work of artist Stanley Spencer.

This is not the first time that an official war artist has caused controversy for Britain's Imperial War Museum.

"Mickey Mouse At The Front" by Gulf War artist John Keane, chosen for the permanent collection,

shows the Disney character on a scarred Kuwaiti beach, flanked by a wilted palm tree and a supermarket trolley full of rocket-propelled grenades.

"Families of dead soldiers are outraged at the sneers at their sacrifice," one British paper said of Keane's depiction of the Allied forces' success in ousting Iraq from Kuwait in 1991.

Howson and Keane join a tradition of official artists who spurned romantic visions to paint the ugliness and futility of conflict, refusing to become apostles of the war effort.

Paul Nash, one of the finest World War I artists, produced grim, surreal visions of desolation on the Western front.

Sir William Orpen jolted the establishment in one painting dedicated to the "The Unknown British Soldier In France". It depicted a coffin draped in the Union Flag, and was rejected as unacceptable and offensive but is now given pride of place.

John Singer Sargent, commissioned to convey Anglo-American cooperation in World War I, painted the monumental "Gassed" with soldiers blinded by poison gas. It greatly distressed the military then but is now acknowledged as an outstanding work.

## Teen idol David Cassidy returns to serious theatre

By Mary Campbell  
The Associated Press

NEW YORK — David Cassidy is back travelling the serious-theatre road he started out on before he became a famous singing heartthrob, then a well-known has-been, who felt like a failure for about a decade.

He isn't sorry he was once a teen idol. Having a name that's recognised helps in getting parts and bringing in audiences.

Cassidy, now 43, had a leading role in the TV show *The Partridge Family*, about a singing family, that ran in the United States from 1970 to 1974.

"It has afforded me the opportunity to do the work I'm doing today," says Cassidy, 43. "People still know me from that. I think it's a great compliment they still care."

"There aren't that many roles you're right for physically and that you get cast in. There are way too many actors and not near-

ly as many good parts." Now people in 23 cities will have a chance to see Cassidy play a kid who grows up in Liverpool poverty in Willy Russell's serious musical *Blood Brothers* on its American tour through May.

Cassidy and his half-brother, Shaun Cassidy, replaced the original Broadway cast's British actors as the Johnstone Twins. After 10 months, Cassidy and Penula Clark as Mrs. Johnstone left the Broadway cast and started the tour in Dallas on Sept. 5. Shaun also left Broadway, to write and produce movies for TV. The brothers are talking about working together again someday in one of Shaun's projects.

Cassidy also had his autobiography published by Warner Books this summer. *C'mon, Get Happy...* is meant to answer the questions repeatedly asked about stardom and *The Partridge Family*.

*Blood Brothers*, Cassidy says, is "a complete home run on a professional level. As a life experience, it's even better than that."

"I feel buoyant and optimistic that I get to play this part all through America. People can see me today and my work today." One critic called him "a gutsy revelation."

In *Blood Brothers*, the Johnstone Twins were separated at birth. Mickey raised by his working-class mother, Edward adopted and raised in the upper-middle class.

"This play has that intangible thing that gets to everybody: it's about brothers, family, mother," Cassidy says. "There's a lot of layers of emotional stuff going on in this play. I think we in America understand the English have a class system. And I think we all understand how thick blood is."

"When Mickey's life falls apart, he rips the

whole fabric of those families apart. There's a sense of incredible loss. It's such a painful thing for us as humans to watch — if you play it for real. It's for real for me every night."

Cassidy made his Broadway debut in 1969, in *The Fig Leaves Are Falling*. He replaced Andy Gibb in Joseph And The Amazing Technicolour Dreamcoat in 1983, as he was starting up his career again.

Writing the book about those days, which included distrust of people's honesty and motivations, substance abuse, groupie sex and two failed marriages, Cassidy says, "was very cathartic for me. I decided to be honest about what it was really like. I didn't want to start to tell the truth and tell a little lie here and there. I found myself wanting to reveal what it is really like to live inside that fishbowl. A lot of it is not really as desirable as people might think."

## And now...

### Arnold as The Sheik in Indiana Jones of Arabia

In 1893 when Thomas Edison founded the first film studio in the United States in Orange County, New Jersey, one of his very first films dealt with Arabs. Initially *The Dance of the Seven Veils* could be viewed only in a coin-operated box.

Since then the image of the Arab in American films has gone from exotic to lecherous to rich to violent and back again. In his August 8 piece "Where Have You Gone, Omar Sharif?" Michael Quinn of Time magazine sites five stages in the evolution of the Arab stereotype: The Arab as Exotic Lover (Rudolph Valentino in *The Sheik*, 1921), the Arab as the Faceless Hero (Beau Geste, 1926, 1939, 1966), the Arab as the Ugly Child (Lawrence of Arabia, 1962), the Arab as Tyrant (The Formula, 1980), and the Arab as Terrorist (Delta Force, 1986).

The depiction of Arabs in *True Lies* take characteristics from almost all of the five categories: Faceless hero of Arabs make up terrorist group "Crimson Jihad." Ugly Arabs can't be trusted with the nuclear technology imparted to them by Western scientists. Rich Arabs use oil money to buy nuclear weapons to control the United States. And Arabs plan terrorist nuclear attacks on the United States. The one category that doesn't apply is the Arab as Exotic Lover (requires too much characterisation for a Schwarzenegger flick).

But after all *True Lies* is just a "campy action movie." Now for the serious Hollywood dramas that portray Arabs in a positive, realistic fashion...



## Experimental drug shows promise in multiple sclerosis

By Malcolm Ritter  
The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Researchers using an experimental drug have succeeded for the first time in slowing the progression of a type of multiple sclerosis (MS) in which unpredictable attacks leave victims increasingly disabled.

The medication, like another experimental drug discussed at the annual meeting of the American Neurological Association in San Francisco, also reduces the number of MS attacks.

The drugs are aimed at a relapsing kind of MS that affects some 75,000 to 140,000 Americans. In all, some 250,000 to 350,000 Americans have MS.

People with relapsing MS suffer bouts of symptoms, including fatigue, impaired vision, loss of balance and coordination, slurred speech, tremors and partial or complete paralysis. Patients recover at least partially during the weeks or months after

each episode but become progressively disabled.

Doctors now treat many people with relapsing MS with a drug called interferon beta-1b, or Betaseron. This drug, approved by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) just last year, reduces the frequency and severity of attacks.

The new results are welcome because the experimental drugs may provide options, said Stephen Reingold, vice president of Research and Medical Programmes at the National Multiple Sclerosis Society.

"From our perspective, this is terrific," he said, adding that the new results must be analysed completely, published for scrutiny by experts and submitted to the FDA for evaluation as soon as possible.

One study found that a drug called Copolymer 1 reduced the number of MS attacks. Researchers had 125 patients inject themselves daily with the

drug, and 126 inject themselves with a placebo.

Over two years, patients using the drug had a total of 160 MS attacks, compared with 210 in the placebo group.

The other study found that a substance called interferon beta-1a can prevent or delay increases in long-term symptoms, as well as reduce the number of attacks, said principal investigator Dr. Lawrence Jacobs.

No previous drug has shown an ability to delay the progression of symptoms over the long term, Dr. Reingold said.

The study was done with 301 patients who had zero to moderate symptoms between attacks. They received weekly injections of either the Beta Interferon — which is different from Betaseron — or a placebo.

Researchers measured the progression of the disability with a 10-step scale that looked at weakness or spasticity in the limbs, double vision, slurred

speech and lack of coordination. They followed patients over two years to see how many avoided getting worse by a full step on the scale.

At the end of two years, 80 per cent of patients taking Interferon had avoided this progression, versus 65 per cent of patients taking the placebo, Dr. Jacobs said. He is a professor of neurology at the State University of New York at Buffalo and head of neurology at Buffalo General Hospital.

Analysis also showed that about 15 per cent of patients taking Interferon had three or more MS attacks over the two years, compared with about 35 per cent of patients taking a placebo, he said.

Dr. Kenneth Johnson of the University of Maryland Medical Centre, coordinator of the Copolymer 1 study, said that drug also showed a small effect on the progression of the disability. But Dr. Reingold said the result was not convincing.

## Chemical abortion could get approval in U.S. in a year

By Jeanne King

Reuter

NEW YORK — A combination of two drugs already on the U.S. market but approved for other purposes could be available as an alternative to induce early abortions in about one year, medical experts said.

Dr. Mitchell D. Creinin, an assistant professor at the University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine, has been conducting clinical trials for 20 months using two readily available drugs that have had minimal side effects on patients, he told Reuters in a telephone interview.

Dr. Creinin heads a multi-city study which has food and drug administration approval to conduct the clinical trials.

During the abortion procedure, the woman receives an injection of

methotrexate, followed four days later by misoprostol tablets inserted in the vagina to induce a miscarriage, he said.

"The two drugs used in low doses have been shown to be safe and effective with no significant side effects," he said, adding that women cannot be more than eight weeks pregnant for the procedure.

Over 300 women are being recruited at three medical centres around the country for the final study, Dr. Creinin said.

Separately, a New York gynaecologist and abortion rights activist who does not have FDA authorization said he had carried out 126 abortions using these same drugs.

Dr. Richard Hausknecht told the New York Times that of these, 121 had been successful using the two-stage drug

method. He said five cases had required surgery to complete the abortion.

Last month, Dr. Hausknecht, who charges \$500 per abortion, formally asked the FDA for approval to perform the procedure. The agency is required to rule on such requests within 30 days, the paper said.

It quoted a Food and Drug Administration (FDA) spokesman as saying that it was "perfectly legal and appropriate for a physician to prescribe an approved drug for any use that he or she feels is appropriate."

"But we think it's important that patients make an informed choice about the product. In Dr. Hausknecht's case, we think the women should know it's an experimental procedure, and we would prefer that the treatment be monitored by outside

observers," Lawrence Bachorick was quoted as saying.

Methotrexate has been used for years to treat cancer tumours, arthritis, psoriasis and ectopic pregnancies. Misoprostol has been approved for preventing stomach ulcers and is used by pregnant women in labour.

Both drugs are legal and available by prescription at U.S. pharmacies and cost less than \$10, Dr. Creinin said.

"What Dr. Hausknecht is doing is unethical. He shouldn't be doing something without FDA approval. He is inappropriately using humans for experiments," he said.

The so-called RU-486 abortion pill from France, widely used in Europe, is still illegal in the United States and is not expected to be on the market for two years.

## Study shows risk of falls by elderly can be reduced

BOSTON (R) — Elderly people can significantly reduce their risk of falling through a programme of monitoring blood pressure, controlled use of prescription drugs and techniques to increase mobility, according to a new study.

Falls are a major cause of death and disability among the elderly. The research, led by Dr. Mary Tinetti of Yale University, contradicts earlier studies that have suggested nothing can be done.

"For an older person, this type of fall prevention strategy can mean the difference between being able to live safely and independently at home, or needing nursing home

care or other assistance," said Dr. Even Hadley, of the National Institute of Ageing, which helped fund the study.

Nurses and physical therapists, under the guidelines of the study, visited the homes of 153 elderly people — age 70 and older. Their purpose was to identify risk factors and work to resolve problems they observed. A further 148 volunteers were visited at their homes without intervention by health care workers.

After one year, 35 per cent of the people in the intervention group had suffered falls, compared with 47 per cent of those

in the non-intervention group.

Safer techniques for walking, climbing stairs and getting out of the bath were taught, as were exercises to improve balance. Physicians were asked to review drug prescriptions and dosages to make sure they were necessary.

Those at risk, researchers found, tend to use sedatives, take more than three prescription medications each day, and experience problems using the toilet or bathtub. Also, they may have an impaired gait and muscle weakness.

The treatment of fall-related fractures alone costs an estimated \$10 billion in the U.S. unintentional injury, often caused by falls, is the sixth leading cause of death among people over 65.

One possible point of controversy is cost. The amount of money to prevent a fall and the amount to heal someone who has fallen was found to be roughly the same. Researchers estimated that it cost \$12,400 to prevent each fall, while the typical charge for treating someone who has fallen is \$11,800.

However, they noted, the cost estimates do not take into account pain and suffering, or the loss of independence resulting from such falls.

## Philip Salem — a life of discovery in cancer research

By Ghada Khouri

Casey Kasem and Danny Thomas are common household names. Indeed, these prominent Arab-Americans have earned celebrity and fame in the competitive world of entertainment. Lebanese-born Philip Salem, M.D., may not be famous, but his medical achievements have helped revolutionise contemporary cancer research and treatment.

In his 27-year career, Dr. Salem contributed to the development of three major concepts which have become the pillars of modern cancer treatment.

During years of research, he established that an infection in the gastrointestinal tract can develop into cancer if untreated; that cancer starts as a benign disease which becomes malignant over time; and that cancer can be cured if treated in the benign phase.

The idea that cancer is not only a treatable but a potentially curable disease was born 27 years ago. Thanks to research pioneers like Dr. Salem, it is now common knowledge.

Today, Dr. Salem heads the cancer research programme at St. Luke's Episcopal Hospital in Houston and teaches at M.D. Anderson Cancer Centre and the University of Texas Medical School in Houston. He sits on the editorial boards of several national and international cancer medicine publications, including *Anti-Cancer Drugs* and *Annals of Oncology*. He has conducted more than 300 conferences on cancer therapy in Lebanon and throughout the Middle East.

After serving on a presidential advisory committee in the Bush administration for three years, Dr. Salem received the Medal of Freedom, the highest honour bestowed by the Republican Party last May, thereby joining the ranks of Ronald Reagan, Margaret Thatcher and Charlton Heston.

Dr. Salem's contributions to the medical field also include the study and description of "Mediterranean Abdominal Lymphoma," a cancer unique to the Middle East. His research presented an original model for the study of lymphomas in general. He found that lymphomas — cancers of the immune system — are curable if they are treated with antibiotics in their benign phase. It was this conclusion that led to the concept that all cancers go



Dr. Philip Salem

Dr. Salem said "I pay a big price. When a patient dies, part of me dies with him. Modern medicine can only salvage 40 to 50 per cent of all cancer patients. I share the tremendous joy with the patients who are cured, but I also share the tremendous pain of the family in the remaining 50 per cent who die."

In his rich professional life, Dr. Salem finds the time to support Arab-American causes. He helped establish an Arabic language school in Houston; he was president of the local Lebanese Club; and he chairs the Scientific and Research Committee of the Arab American Medical Association.

"I'm very proud of my Arab heritage," he said. "Arabs are depicted as terrorists, backward people and camel-riders in the U.S. media. We need to work hard to unfold the real image of the Arab people, their warmth, hospitality, generosity and strong family values."

Dr. Salem stresses the need to recognise Arab-American scientists and educators as much as entertainers and politicians. "It pained me to see that I received attention only after receiving the Medal of Freedom, which is semi-political award," he said. "It is usually politicians, football players and entertainers who are recognised for their achievements. Scientists are not in the limelight — even though they deal with issues of life and death." — ADC Times.

lished the first fellowship training programme in cancer research and treatment in the Middle East. The programme allowed physicians from the Arab World to train in the region instead of seeking residencies in the West.

As a college student, Dr. Salem initially chose to study philosophy. He later changed his major to medicine "because medicine provides me with the right vehicle to express my philosophy of life." Dr. Salem decided to specialise in cancer treatment after graduating. "No one encouraged me..." he said. "(At that time) physicians treated cancer by ignoring it."

Dr. Salem said he never regretted the decision to study cancer because there is "no other medical field in which you develop such a close, mystic relationship with the patient." For this close relationship.

### ANSWERS

#### BANK OF KNOWLEDGE

1. Typhus.
2. Thirty.
3. Ganglion is a knot on a nerve containing nerve cells; gangrene is the death of part of the body.
4. Hippocrates.
5. All blood goes in and out of the heart once every minute.

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#### PUZZLES

(A)

F L E V T  
L E A V E N T  
E A S E N T  
T E S T S

\*\*\*\*\*

(B)  $86+2+4+5+7-1-3=100$ .

## WEEKEND CROSSWORD

### MISSPELLINGS

By Frances Burton

#### ACROSS

1. Afternoon TV fare
2. Sea bird
3. Widespread
4. Roughly
5. Chess piece
6. Bandwidth
7. Sun-dried onion
8. Where does Anne live?
9. Whopping boy
10. Plaster's type
11. Sea
12. Sections
13. One or another
14. Overturning
15. What does Ann think?
16. Nemesis
17. Roads are changing
18. Geological periods
19. Drove

#### DOWN

1. Fountain trout
2. Argentine city
3. Cereous
4. Fur country
5. Wore gradually
6. Make-up item
7. Life's a question
8. Not a verb
9. Used car
10. Socks
11. Unlucky children
12. Adam's son
13. Peering
14. Fragrances
15. Actress
16. As in crime
17. The monster's lair
18. Dazzle
19. Ready
20. Comedy or L.A.W.

#### Diagramless 21 x 21

By Roger Coburn

#### ACROSS

1. Pave or pug
2. Single entity
3. French town
4. Commoners
5. Precious
6. Crispness
7. Marry for love
8. Alternative
9. Style
10. Slay
11. Apartment unit
12. African garden
13. Naming style
14. Jarvis
15. US editor
16. James
17. Author's last name
18. Name
19. Stained like an egg
20. African garden

#### DOWN

1. Leaning
2. Condemner
3. Raster
4. Taste of respect
5. Norman
6. Vague
7. A German
8. Clasp
9. Money player
10. Give back a loan
11. Reflection
12. Heavens
13. Order as
14. Authority
15. Olympic champion
16. Served at
17. Dorothea
18. Leading
19. To the one
20. Racer
21. Show riders
22. News of
23. Rivals

#### SOLUTIONS OF LAST WEEK'S PUZZLE

By Adam Christopher

#### ACROSS

1. Adjust
2. Not a verb
3. A verb
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# Full text of the Jordan-Israel peace treaty

## Article 8: Refugees and Displaced Persons

Recognising the massive human problems caused to both parties by the conflict in the Middle East, as well as the contribution made by them towards the alleviation of human suffering, the parties will seek to further alleviate those problems arising on a bilateral level. Recognising that the above human problems caused by the conflict in the Middle East cannot be fully resolved on the bilateral level, the parties will seek to resolve them in appropriate forums, in accordance with international law, including the following:

- in the case of displaced persons, in a quadripartite committee together with Egypt and the Palestinians;
- in the case of refugees:
  - in the framework of the work of the Multilateral Group on Refugees;
  - in negotiations, in a framework to be agreed, bilateral or otherwise, in conjunction with and at the same time as the permanent status negotiations pertaining to the territories referred to in Article 3 of this treaty.

Through the implementation of agreed United Nations programmes and other agreed international economic programmes concerning refugees and displaced persons, including assistance to their settlement.

## Article 9: Places of Historical and Religious Significance

Each party will provide freedom of access to places of religious and historical significance. In this regard, in accordance with the Washington Declaration, Israel respects the present special role of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan in Muslim holy shrines in Jerusalem. When negotiations on the permanent status will take place, Israel will give high priority to the Jordanian historic role in these shrines. The parties will act together to promote interfaith relations among the three monotheistic religions, with the aim of working towards religious understanding, moral commitment, freedom of religious worship, and tolerance and peace.

## Article 10: Cultural and Scientific Exchanges

The parties, wishing to remove biases developed through periods of conflict, recognise the desirability of cultural and scientific exchanges in all fields, and agree to establish normal cultural relations between them. Thus, they shall, as soon as possible and not later than 9 months from the exchange of the instruments of ratification of this treaty, conclude the negotiations on cultural and scientific agreements.

## Article 11: Mutual Understanding and Good Neighbourly Relations

The parties will seek to foster mutual understanding and tolerance based on shared historic values, and accordingly undertake:

- to abstain from hostile or discriminatory propaganda against each other, and to take all possible legal and administrative measures to prevent the dissemination of such propaganda by organisation or individual present in the territory of either party;
  - as soon as possible, and not later than three months from the exchange of the instruments of ratification of this treaty, to repeal all adverse or discriminatory references and expressions of hostility in their respective legislation;
  - to refrain in all government publications from any such references or expressions;
  - to ensure mutual enjoyment by each other's citizens of the process of law within their respective legal systems and before their courts.
- Paragraph 1 (a) is without prejudice to the right to freedom of expression as contained in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.
- A joint committee shall be formed to examine incidents where one party claims there has been a violation of this article.

## Article 12: Combating Crime and Drugs

The parties will cooperate in combating crime, with an emphasis on smuggling and will take all necessary measures to combat and prevent such activities as the production of, and the trafficking in illicit drugs, and will bring to the attention of the authorities of the other party any perpetrators of such acts. In this regard, they take note of the understandings reached between them in the above areas, as per Annex III and undertake to conclude all relevant agreements no later than 9 months from the date of the exchange of the instruments of ratification of this treaty.

## Article 13: Transportation and Roads

Taking note of the progress already made in the area of transportation, the parties recognise the mutual interest in good neighbourly relations in the area of transportation and agree to the following means to promote relations between them in this sphere. Each party will permit the free movement of nationals and vehicles of the other into and within its territory according to the general rules applicable to nationals and vehicles of other states. Neither party will impose discriminatory taxes or restrictions on the free movement of persons and vehicles from its territory to the territory of the other. The parties will open and maintain roads and border crossings between their countries and will consider further road and rail links between them. The parties will continue their negotiations concerning mutual transportation agreements in the above and other areas, such as joint projects, traffic safety, transport standards and norms, licensing of vehicles, land passages, shipment of goods and cargo and meteorology, to be concluded not later than 6 months from the exchange of the instruments of ratification of this treaty. The parties agree to continue their negotiations for a highway to be constructed and maintained between Egypt, Jordan and Israel near Eilat.

## Article 14: Freedom of Navigation and Access to Ports

Without prejudice to the provisions of paragraph 3, each party recognises the right of the vessels of the other party to innocent passage through its territorial waters in accordance with the rules of international law. Each party will grant normal access to its ports for vessels and cargoes of the other, as well as vessels and cargoes destined for or coming from the other party. Such access will be granted on the same conditions as generally applicable to vessels and cargoes of other nations. The parties consider the Strait of Tiran and the Gulf of Aqaba to be international waterways open to all nations or unimpeded and non-suspendable freedom of navigation and overflight. The parties will respect each other's right to navigation and overflight for access to either party through the Strait of Tiran and the Gulf of Aqaba.

## Article 15: Civil Aviation

The parties recognise as applicable to each other the rights, privileges and obligations provided for by the multilateral aviation agreements to which they are both party, particularly by the 1944 Convention on International Civil Aviation ("The Chicago Convention") and the 1944 International Air Services Transit Agreement. Any declaration of national emergency by a party under

Article 89 of the Chicago Convention will not be applied to the other party on a discriminatory basis.

- The parties take note of the negotiations on the international air corridor to be opened between them in accordance with the Washington Declaration. In addition, the parties shall, upon ratification of this treaty, enter into negotiations for the purpose of concluding a Civil Aviation Agreement. All the above negotiations are to be concluded not later than 6 months from the exchange of the instruments of ratification of this treaty.

## Article 16: Posts and Telecommunications

The parties take note of the opening between them, in accordance with the Washington Declaration, of direct telephone and facsimile lines. Postal links, the negotiations on which having been concluded, will be activated upon the signature of this treaty. The parties further agree that normal wireless and cable communications and television relay services by cable, radio and satellite, will be established between them, in accordance with all relevant international conventions and regulations. The negotiations on these subjects will be concluded not later than 9 months from the exchange of the instruments of ratification of this treaty.

## Article 17: Tourism

The parties affirm their mutual desire to promote cooperation between them in the field of tourism. In order to accomplish this goal, the parties — taking note of the understandings reached between them concerning tourism — agree to negotiate, as soon as possible, and to conclude not later than three months from the exchange of the instruments of ratification of this treaty, an agreement to facilitate and encourage mutual tourism and tourism from third countries.

## Article 18: Environment

The parties will cooperate in matters relating to the environment, a sphere to which they attach great importance, including conservation of nature and prevention of pollution, as set forth in Annex IV. They will negotiate an agreement on the above, to be concluded not later than 6 months from the exchange of the instruments of ratification of this treaty.

## Article 19: Energy

- The parties will cooperate in the development of energy resources, including the development of energy related projects such as the utilisation of solar energy.
- The parties, having concluded their negotiations on the interconnecting of their electric grids in the Eilat-Aqaba area, will implement the interconnecting upon the signature of this treaty. The parties view this step as part of a wider bi-national and regional concept. They agree to continue their negotiations as soon as possible to widen the scope of their interconnecting grids.
- The parties will conclude the relevant agreements in the field of energy within six months from the date of exchange of the instruments of ratification of this treaty.

## Article 20: Rift Valley Development

The parties attach great importance to the integrated development of the Jordan Rift Valley area, including joint projects in the economic, environmental, energy-related and tourism fields. Taking note of the Terms of Reference developed in the framework of the trilateral Jordan-Israel U.S. economic committee towards the Jordan Rift Valley Development Master Plan, they will vigorously continue their efforts towards the completion of planning and towards implementation.

## Article 21: Health

The parties will cooperate in the area of health and shall negotiate with a view to the conclusion of an agreement within 9 months of the exchange of instruments of ratification of this treaty.

## Article 22: Agriculture

The parties will cooperate in the areas of agriculture, including veterinary services, plant protection, biotechnology and marketing, and shall negotiate with a view to the conclusion of an agreement within 6 months from the date of the exchange of instruments of ratification of this treaty.

## Article 23: Aqaba and Eilat

The parties agree to enter into negotiations, as soon as possible, and no later than one month from the exchange of the instruments of ratification of this treaty, on arrangements that would enable the joint development of the towns of Aqaba and Eilat with regard to such matters, inter alia, as joint tourism development, joint customs, free trade zone, cooperation in aviation, prevention of pollution, maritime matters, police, customs and health cooperation. The parties will conclude all relevant agreements within 9 months from the exchange of instruments of ratification of this treaty.

## Article 24: Claims

The parties agree to establish a claims commission for the mutual settlement of all financial claims.

## Article 25: Rights and Obligations

- This treaty does not affect and shall not be interpreted as affecting, in any way, the rights and obligations of the parties under the Charter of the United Nations.
- The parties undertake to fulfil in good faith their obligations under this treaty, without regard to action or inaction of any other party and independently of any instrument inconsistent with this treaty. For the purposes of this paragraph each party presents to the other that in its opinion and interpretation there is no inconsistency between their existing treaty obligations and this treaty.
- They further undertake to take all the necessary measures for the application in their relations of the provisions of the multilateral conventions to which they are parties, including the submission of appropriate notification to the Secretary General of the United Nations and other depositories of such conventions.
- Both parties will also take all the necessary steps to abolish all pejorative references to the other party, in multilateral conventions to which they are parties, to the extent that such references exist.
- The parties undertake not to enter into any obligation in conflict with this treaty.
- Subject to Article 103 of the United Nations Charter, in the event of a conflict between the obligations of the parties under the present treaty and any of their other obligations, the obligations under this treaty will be binding and implemented.

## Article 26: Legislation

Within 3 months of the exchange of instruments of ratification of this treaty the parties undertake to enact any legislation necessary in order to implement the treaty, and to terminate any international commitments and to repeal any legislation that is inconsistent with the treaty.

## Article 27: Ratification

- This treaty shall be ratified by both parties in conformity with their respective national procedures. It shall enter into force on the exchange of instruments of ratification of this treaty.
- The Annexes, Appendices, Maps and Attachments to this treaty shall be considered integral parts thereof.

## Article 28: Interim Measures

The parties will apply in certain spheres, to be agreed upon, interim measures to be applied pending the conclusion of the relevant agreements in accordance with this treaty, as stipulated in Annex V.

## Article 29: Settlement of Disputes

- Disputes arising out of the application or interpretation of this treaty shall be resolved by negotiations.
- Any such disputes which cannot be settled by negotiations shall be resolved by conciliation or submitted to arbitration.

## Article 30: Registration

This treaty shall be transmitted to the Secretary General of the United Nations for registration in accordance with the provisions of Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

Witnessed by:  
The Honourable William J. Clinton  
President of the United States of America

## List of Annexes

- Annex I: (a) International Boundary  
(b) Baqura/Naharayim Area  
(c) Zofar Area  
Appendices:  
I. Boundary Demarcation  
II. Baqura/Naharayim  
III. Zofar Area

- Annex II: Water  
Annex III: Crime and Drugs  
Annex IV: Environment  
Annex V: Interim Measures

## Annex II

### Water-Related Matters

PURSUANT to Article 6 of the treaty, Jordan and Israel agreed on the following articles on water related matters:

#### Article I. Allocation

- Water from the Yarmouk River
  - Summer period — 15th May to 15th October of each year, Israel pumps (12) mcm and Jordan gets the rest of the flow.
  - Winter period — 16th October to 14th May of each year, Israel pumps (13) mcm and Jordan is entitled to the rest of the flow subject to provisions outlined hereinbelow: Jordan concedes to Israel pumping an additional (20) mcm from the Yarmouk in winter in return for Israel conceding to transferring to Jordan during the summer period the quantity specified in paragraph (2.a) below from the Jordan River.
  - In order that waste of water will be minimised, Jordan and Israel may use, downstream of Adassiya diversion/point 121, excess flood water that is not usable and will evidently go to waste unused.

#### 2. Water from the Jordan River

- Summer period — 15th May to 15th October of each year. In return for the additional water that Jordan concedes to Israel in winter in accordance with paragraph (1.b) above, Israel concedes to transfer to Jordan in the summer period (20) mcm from the Jordan River directly upstream from Deganya gates on the river. Jordan shall pay the operation and maintenance cost of such transfer through existing systems (not including capital cost) and shall bear the total cost of any new transmission system. A separate protocol shall regulate this transfer.
- Winter period — 16th October to 14th May of each year. Jordan is entitled to store for its use a minimum average of (20) mcm of the floods in the Jordan River south of its confluence with the Yarmouk (as outlined in Article II). Excess floods that are not usable and that will otherwise be wasted can be utilised for the benefit of the two parties including pumped storage off the course of the river.
- In addition to the above, Israel is entitled to maintain its current uses of the Jordan River waters between its confluence with the Yarmouk and its confluence with Wadi Yabis/Tirat Zvi. Jordan is entitled to an annual quantity equivalent to that of Israel, provided however, that Jordan's use will not harm the quantity or quality of the above Israeli uses. The joint water committee (outlined in Article VI) will survey existing uses for documentation and prevention of appreciable harm.
- Jordan is entitled to an annual quantity of (9) mcm of desalinated water from the desalination of about (20) mcm of saline springs now diverted to the Jordan River. Israel will explore the possibility of financing the operation and maintenance cost of the supply to Jordan of this desalinated water (not including capital cost). Until the desalination facilities are operational, and upon the entry into force of the treaty, Israel will supply Jordan (9) mcm of Jordan River water from the same location as in (2.a) above, outside the summer period and during dates Jordan selects, subject to the maximum capacity of transmission.

- Additional water  
Jordan and Israel shall cooperate in finding sources for the supply to Jordan of an additional quantity of 50 mcm/yr of water to drinkable standards. To this end, the joint water committee will develop, within one year from the entry into force of the treaty, a plan for the supply to Jordan of the above mentioned additional water. This plan will be forwarded to the respective governments for discussion and decision.

#### 4. Operation and Maintenance

- Operation and maintenance of the systems on Israeli territory that supply Jordan with water, and their electricity supply, shall be Israel's responsibility. The operation and maintenance of the new systems that serve only Jordan will be contracted at Jordan's expense to authorities or companies selected by Jordan.
- Israel will guarantee easy unhindered access of personnel and equipment to such new systems for operation and maintenance. This subject will be further detailed in the agreements to be signed between Israel and the authorities or companies selected by Jordan.

#### Article II: Storage

- Jordan and Israel shall cooperate to build a diversion/storage dam on the Yarmouk River directly downstream of the Adassiya diversion/point 121. The purpose is to improve the diversion efficiency into the King Abdullah Canal of the water allocation of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, and, possibly, for the diversion of Israel's allocation of the river water. Other purposes can be mutually agreed.
- Jordan and Israel shall cooperate to build a system of water storage on the Jordan River, along their common boundary, between its confluence with the Yarmouk River and its confluence with Wadi Yabis/Tirat Zvi, in order to implement the provision of paragraph (2.b) of Article I above. The storage system can also be made to accommodate more floods; Israel may use up to 3 MCM/year of added storage capacity.
- Other storage reservoirs can be discussed and agreed upon mutually.

#### Article III: Water Quality and Protection

- Jordan and Israel each undertake to protect, within

their own jurisdiction, the shared waters of the Jordan and Yarmouk Rivers, and Arava/Arava groundwater, against any pollution, contamination, harm or unauthorised withdrawals of each others' allocations.

- For this purpose, Jordan and Israel will jointly monitor the quality of water along their boundary, by use of jointly established monitoring stations to be operated under the guidance of the Joint Water Committee.
- Jordan and Israel will each prohibit the disposal of municipal and industrial wastewater into the courses of the Yarmouk or the Jordan rivers before they are treated to standards allowing their unrestricted agricultural use. Implementation of this prohibition shall be completed within three years from the entry into force of the Treaty.
- The quality of water supplied from one country to the other at any given location shall be equivalent to the quality of the water used from the same location by the supplying country.
- Saline springs currently diverted to the Jordan River are earmarked for desalination within four years. Both countries shall cooperate to ensure that the resulting brine will not be disposed of in the Jordan River or in any of its tributaries.
- Jordan and Israel will each protect water systems in its own territory, supplying water to the other, against any pollution, contamination, harm or unauthorised withdrawal of each others' allocations.

#### Article IV: Groundwater

##### in Wadi Araba/Emek Ha'arava

- In accordance with the provisions of this treaty, some wells drilled and used by Israel along with their associated systems fall on the Jordanian side of the borders. These wells and systems are under Jordan's sovereignty. Israel shall retain the use of these wells and systems in the quantity and quality detailed in Appendix I, that shall be jointly prepared by December 31, 1994. Neither country shall take, nor cause to be taken, any measure that may appreciably reduce the yields or quality of these wells and systems.
- Throughout the period of Israel's use of these wells and systems, replacement of any well that may fail among them shall be licensed by Jordan in accordance with the laws and regulations then in effect. For this purpose, the failed well shall be treated as though it was drilled under license from the competent Jordanian authority at the time of its drilling. Israel shall supply Jordan with the log of each of the wells and the technical information about it to be kept on record. The replacement well shall be connected to the Israeli electricity and water systems.
- Israel may increase the abstraction rate from wells and systems in Jordan by up to 9 mcm/yr above the yields referred to in paragraph 1 above, subject to a determination by the joint water committee that this undertaking is hydrogeologically feasible and does not harm existing Jordanian uses. Such increase is to be carried out within five years from the entry into force of the treaty.
- Operation and maintenance
  - Operation and maintenance of the wells and systems on Jordanian territory that supply Israel with water, and their electricity supply shall be Jordan's responsibility. The operation and maintenance of these wells and systems will be contracted at Israel's expense to authorities or companies selected by Israel.
  - Jordan will guarantee easy unhindered access of personnel and equipment to such wells and systems for operation and maintenance. This subject will be further detailed in the agreements to be signed between Jordan and the authorities or companies selected by Israel.

#### Article V. Notification and agreement

- Artificial changes in or of the course of the Jordan and Yarmouk rivers can only be made by mutual agreement.
- Each country undertakes to notify the other, six months ahead of time, of any intended projects which are likely to change the flow of either of the above rivers along their common boundary, or the quality of such flow. The subject will be discussed in the joint water committee with the aim of preventing harm and mitigating adverse impacts such projects may cause.

#### Article VI: Cooperation

- Jordan and Israel undertake to exchange relevant data on water resources through the joint water committee.
  - Jordan and Israel shall cooperate in developing plans for purpose of increasing water supplies and improving water use efficiency, within the context of bilateral, regional or international cooperation.
- Article VII: Joint water committee
- or of the purpose of the implementation of this annex, the parties establish a joint water committee comprised of three members from each country.
  - The joint water committee will, with the approval of the respective governments, specify its work procedures, the frequency of its meetings, and the details of its scope of work. The committee may invite experts and/or advisors as may be required.
  - The committee may form, as it deems necessary, a number of specialised subcommittees and assign them technical tasks. In this context, it is agreed that these subcommittees will include a northern subcommittee and a southern subcommittee, for the management on the ground of the mutual water resources in these sectors.

## Israel limited to its share

(Continued from page 1)

asked not to be named said Jordan had allowed Syria to build dams on the river and thus use the extra water under an agreement signed by the two countries in 1987.

No explanation is available to why Jordan conceded its share to Syria, with at least one source pointing to political considerations.

Syria and Jordan had also agreed to construct Al Wihdah Dam, which would have provided Jordan with an extra amount of water, but Israel blocked the project. As for Jordan's 100 mcm share in the Jordan River water under the previous water-sharing plans, the official source said the amount will go to the Palestinians.

The source said that when the share was specified, the West Bank was part of the Kingdom and hence was the allocation to the Kingdom of the 100 mcm of water from the river. Now with the West Bank no longer part of the Kingdom, the share will go to the Palestinians who are nearing an agreement on it with the Israelis.

"This will not constitute an encroachment on the Kingdom's rights," he said.

Munther Haddadin, chief Jordanian delegate to the water talks, stressed that the Jordanian-Israeli water agreement is a bilateral one that in no way touched on the water shares of other parties to the peace talks.

Even though the Johnston plan was mentioned as the yardstick against which the water deal was partly reached, Dr. Haddadin said that "what I have done all through (is negotiate in accordance with) the Arab consensus on" water shares in the Yarmouk river.

"Throughout my negotiations I have refrained from accepting the Johnston plan" as a basis for the negotiations "because every time Johnston faced a problem he solved it at the expense of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan," Dr. Haddadin said.

Israel negotiator Noah Kenarti said Tuesday the deal on the water was finalised by His Majesty King Hussein and Israeli Prime Minister Rabin during their meeting in Amman earlier this week.



# Reform puts old communist states into 3 economic classes — EBRD

LONDON (AFP) — Five years of reform have broken former communist countries in east Europe into three economic classes led by Baltic states, with Russia in the middle group and the rest of the old Soviet Union falling behind, the European Development Bank reported Wednesday.

The Baltic countries and some nations in central and eastern Europe are emerging from recession but most members of the former Soviet Union remain in trouble, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) said.

"These gaps are likely to widen in the coming years," the bank said in a report entitled Economic Transition in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union.

"Most east European countries appear poised to enter a more prosperous period in a stable financial environment," it said.

But some countries of the former Soviet Union were likely "to experience further output declines and high inflation, although Russia, which currently finds itself between these two extremes, may see more positive developments in the medium term."

The EBRD said that the first-class group comprised the Baltic states, the Czech and Slovak republics, Hungary, Poland and Slovenia. In the second class came other countries in east Europe along with Russia and Kyrgyzstan.

The third class was made up of the other former members of the Soviet Union now in the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS).

Saying that "the recession is over in many parts of eastern Europe," the report said that during the first half of 1994, most countries in the region had experienced increases in economic activity.

Among these were the Czech Republic, Hungary, Slovakia and the Baltic countries — Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania — all of which had reported falls in gross domestic product (GDP) in 1993.

Some medium term benefits of reform were beginning to emerge, the report said.

The bank estimated that by the middle of 1994 the private sector accounted for half or more of the economies of nine of the 25 former European communist countries under review.

By this rating the Czech

Republic was top of the list with 65 per cent of its GDP generated by private enterprise. It was followed by Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Poland and Slovakia with 55 per cent, and then Albania, Lithuania and Russia with 50 per cent.

Countries which had gone farthest with free market reforms attracted most of the direct foreign investment, which rose ten-fold for the region as a whole from 1990 to 1993 to reach a cumulative total of \$12 billion.

Of this Hungary and the Czech Republic attracted two-thirds.

By comparison, the CIS had a poor showing.

Apart from Armenia, in which private enterprise accounted for 40 per cent of GDP, the portion of private ownership of companies ranged from 30 per cent in Ukraine and Kyrgyzstan to 15 per cent in Belarus, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan.

The bank warned: "Even after allowing for the prospect of rapid expansion of private sector activity, aggregate production is expected to shrink in the CIS for at least another year."

This was based on an assumption that industrial restructuring, with its atten-

dant short-term costs and disruption, would intensify, especially in Russia.

The bank forecast that the GDP of all the CIS economies would fall this year. Real GDP in Russia would fall by 12 per cent, in Ukraine by 20 per cent and in Belarus by 30 per cent.

But in Albania growth would be eight per cent, Poland five per cent, the Baltic countries 4-5 per cent, Slovakia four per cent and the Czech Republic three per cent.

The EBRD report concluded that much remains to be done.

Although the countries which had done most to introduce market policies had liberalised international trade and privatised small and medium-sized firms, "much less has been achieved in banking reform, enterprise restructuring and large-scale privatisation."

# Study sees higher oil prices in 1995

LONDON (AFP) — Oil prices will rise next year, whether the United Nations embargo on Iraqi oil exports is lifted or not, according to a study released Tuesday by the Centre for Global Energy Studies (CGES).

It said that even if Iraqi oil exports resume at the start of next year, oil prices will not collapse, all the same. The reason is that higher world oil consumption and continued limits on OPEC output have reduced oil stocks in the

industrial countries.

So with or without Iraqi oil, prices should rise strongly, especially starting in the second quarter next year, the study says — provided OPEC (Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries) carries its current production quotas over to the first quarter next year.

It added that the Iraqi crisis could find a denouement soon under the effect of a strong economy, resulting in the fall of President Saddam Hussein. If that should occur, the embargo might be lifted quickly and Iraqi petroleum return to the world market, perhaps as early as the first quarter next year, it says.

# Indian industrialists welcome deregulation of interest rates

NEW DELHI (Agencies) — Indian industrialists have welcomed the abolition of minimum lending rates on commercial bank loans as a move which should spur economic growth.

Reserve Bank of India (RBI) Governor Chakravarti Rangarajan, unveiling his monetary policy for the next six months, has announced the freeing of lending rates on bank loans of more than 200,000 rupees (\$6,500).

The central bank chief also cut the rate for smaller loans by 0.5 percentage points to a uniform 13.5 per cent per annum as part of a "phased deregulation of interest rates."

Subodh Bhargava, president of the Confederation of Indian Industry, described the RBI move as growth-oriented and "visionary."

"Deregulation of interest rates will go a long way in reducing costs and help the country's economy with the international economy," he said.

"This will enhance the competitiveness of Indian industry."

S.M. Datta, president of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Industry, said the deregulation of interest rates was a "radical step" which would enhance the credibility of India's economic reforms begun three years ago.

The freeing of interest rates would "bring market forces into play in the financial services sector," he said.

"Making cheaper credit available to industry will go a long way in boosting industrial growth," the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry said.

"The new policy will definitely help industry to borrow at reasonable rates," said Pranlal Bhogilal, president of the Association of Chambers of Commerce.

K.K. Kannan, chairman of Dena Bank, said banks operating in India will now "have to be more efficient with special focus on cost effectiveness."

Meanwhile, the finance minister said Wednesday that India will soon introduce the value added tax (VAT) system covering the entire manufacturing sector to expedite its economic reforms process.

The VAT is a reformed central excise and is suited to countries where standardised accounting practices are followed.

It is a multistage tax that is levied on the value added at each stage and is in operation in most developed nations.

Import restrictions are being removed even by India's small neighbours. Continuation of such practices will make India "a smuggler's paradise," Finance Minister Manmohan Singh said in a speech to Indian industrialists and businessmen.

Mr. Singh, the main architect of India's bold economic reforms introduced in 1991, said the VAT will boost the domestic manufacturing industry in a big way and allow it to become more competitive in the international market.

He also set at rest doubts about India allowing the entry of foreign brands and multinationals in the consumer goods industry.

Mr. Singh said the Indian industry will have to compete with foreign brands in this field.

# Canada 'in hock up to eyeballs'

OTTAWA (AFP) — Canadians have had it "too easy for too long," the country's finance minister has said, promising drastic government spending cuts.

The time had come, said Paul Martin, for governments — both federal and provincial — to cut spending.

Mr. Martin said his government still intended to carry out its election pledge to reduce the federal deficit to approximately 25 billion dollars (\$18 billion) by the 1996-97 fiscal year, from the record high 42 billion dollars (\$31 billion) in the 1993-94 fiscal year which ended March 31.

"We are in hock up to our eyeballs," he said. "Nothing — I repeat, nothing — is going to make us miss that target."

Mr. Martin warned: "We had it too easy for too long and we missed the signals that times were changing."

The time is long past when governments can and should do everything.

Meanwhile, China made progress in dampening economic growth, but inflation is still running out of control, according to official statistics released Tuesday.

The State Statistics Bureau announced gross domestic product (GDP) growth of 11.4 per cent in the first nine months of the year to 2,607 billion yuan (\$306.7 billion).

Inflation over the same period stood at 23.3 per cent nationally and 24.5 per cent in the 35 largest cities. But food price rises have been much higher and pose a growing threat to social stability, analysts said.

The GDP growth compared to 11.6 per cent in the first half of this year, against last year, and 13.4 per cent for all of 1993.

The government set a target of economic growth of between eight and nine per cent for all of 1994. But this was not mentioned by statistics bureau spokesman Qiu Xiaohua, who said "the national economy performed normally during the first three quarters."

Industrial production grew 16.6 per cent in the first nine months and agriculture production four per cent. Mr. Qiu emphasised the weakness of the farm sector.

# China will soon let failing public firms go bankrupt

BEIJING (AFP) — The Chinese government will soon let number of state enterprises operating in the red to go bankrupt, a senior official said Wednesday.

Wang Zhongyu, minister for the State Economic and Trade Commission, told the official China Daily that a document will spell out which firms will be required to hand over assets and provide a settlement fund for workers made redundant after bankruptcy.

The daily quoted Mr. Wang as saying: "The state will no longer assume the liability for... ailing enterprises." The minister made the remark at an international symposium held in Beijing Tuesday.

China has no national unemployment scheme, so firms that go bankrupt are responsible for compensating workers who lose their jobs.

The lack of an unemployment system has made bankruptcy one of the most controversial planks of reforms that are aimed at making China's centrally planned economy market-oriented.

Although less than half of state firms are profitable, the leadership is apparently apprehensive that widespread joblessness fostered by allowing ailing firms to go

bankrupt could create massive social instability.

The authorities have averted that by pouring huge amounts of state funds into unprofitable businesses, which in turn has helped fuel China's double-digit inflation.

Some state statistics indicate that two-thirds of publicly-owned firms are loss-making. Mr. Wang said 45.3 per cent were in the red between January and August of this year.

Poor management and obsolete technology are the main factors behind losses.

A law on enterprise bankruptcy was passed in 1988, but it has not been applied to China's crippled industrial giants because of the fears of resulting unrest.

Those concerns grew following the widespread demonstrations of 1989, when workers set up their first, short-lived independent trade union.

The state sector employs some 100 million workers in China.

"The most important problem with the bankruptcy is to reaccommodate the employees and guarantee a basic living standard for retired people," said Mr. Wang, who added the state should set up a comprehensive unemploy-

ment benefits system.

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# HOROSCOPE

FORECAST FOR THURSDAY OCTOBER 20, 1994

By Thomas S. Pierson, Astrologer, Carroll Wright Foundation

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Grow and think your way through a secret worry which has been a factor in deterring you from accomplishing items of importance that need to be settled now. Get out for a while with generous friends.

ARIES: (March 21 to April 19) You can gain the favour of higher-ups with your creative ideas on how to be more productive. Get into recreational activities you enjoy.

TAURUS: (April 20 to May 20) Get your fundamental affairs handled. Go after whatever is of greatest importance to you. The evening is fine for entertaining with friends.

GEMINI: (May 21 to June 21) If you want a friend to go along with some fine ideas you have, contact that individual fearfully. Be more sure of yourself towards others.

MOON CHILDREN: (June 22 to July 21) This is a day to go after all the benefits you desire. You find that your mate is most responsive to affection, so make the most of this today.

LEO: (July 22 to August 21) Study your personal and social aims carefully, contact those you want to see, and state your aims and desires. Keep active and be happy.

VIRGO: (August 22 to September 22) This is a good day to study your most secret aims. You find that your mate is most responsive to affection, so make the most of this today.

LIBRA: (September 23 to October 22) Ideal day to get together with as many important friends as you can for mutual progress. Have fun and be very happy in your activities.

SCORPIO: (October 23 to November 21) Contact bigwigs and gain their support. Handle work problems intelligently. Attend some social event in the evening with your mate.

SAGITTARIUS: (November 22 to December 21) Plan a trip which can help you to expand intellectually. A newcomer could be the individual you have been seeking. This is a day for fun.

CAPRICORN: (December 22 to January 20) Gain the extra benefits which you desire. Do whatever will bring your loved one closer. Stop complaining about the desires of your mate.

AQUARIUS: (January 21 to February 19) Seek out bigwigs and be charming with them to be successful. Situations arise which will please you very much about a project.

PISCES: (February 20 to March 20) This is a good day to get your surroundings improved, be it at home or at the office. Gain the cooperation of fellow associates. Be happy.

Birthstone of October: Opal Tourmaline

# FORECAST FOR FRIDAY OCTOBER 21, 1994

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Your creative thoughts are even more practical than you think so don't expect that you will have a hard time selling them this morning. Avoid anyone who is trying to slow down your progress.

ARIES: (March 21 to April 19) Improve your environment so it can be more attractive. Be careful in any dealings so that you can gain a reputation instead of losing something valuable.

TAURUS: (April 20 to May 20) Arrange your recreational plans early in the day. The evening can mean loads of fun for you and mate. Drive with utmost care on the highway.

GEMINI: (May 21 to June 21) Study your home and see where to make improvements to increase its value. Show more affection for your family. Do not neglect to pay bills.

MOON CHILDREN: (June 22 to July 21) Study your contacts well and know how to please them. Make sure all reports and statements are accurate. Be happy with your loved ones.

LEO: (July 22 to August 21) Go over every part of your home and see where a few improvements can be made to add to its value. Enjoy some hobby in the evening with friends.

VIRGO: (August 22 to September 22) Get busy handling those intimate affairs you like so well. Make sure that you drive intelligently and avoid accidents on the highway.

LIBRA: (September 23 to October 22) Private tasks can now be handled wisely. Try to please your mate provided he or she is not too demanding. Think logically about an idea.

SCORPIO: (October 23 to November 21) You can gain that personal wish today you desire provided you attend to the small details. Do some entertaining and repay social debts.

SAGITTARIUS: (November 22 to December 21) Render some kind of public service which will be beneficial to others. Get your tasks completed in such a way that they will impress higher-ups.

CAPRICORN: (December 22 to January 20) Tune in on ideas which can bring you greater benefits in the future, and improve your intellectual capacity. Follow your intuition.

AQUARIUS: (January 21 to February 19) Do something which will please your loved ones. Show your precision in business fundamentals which will help you. Stay out of trouble of any kind.

PISCES: (February 20 to March 20) Have long talks with fellow associates and come to a better understanding on specific procedures. Make good arrangements where required.

Birthstone of October: Opal Tourmaline

# Peanuts



# Andy Capp



# Mutt'n'Jeff

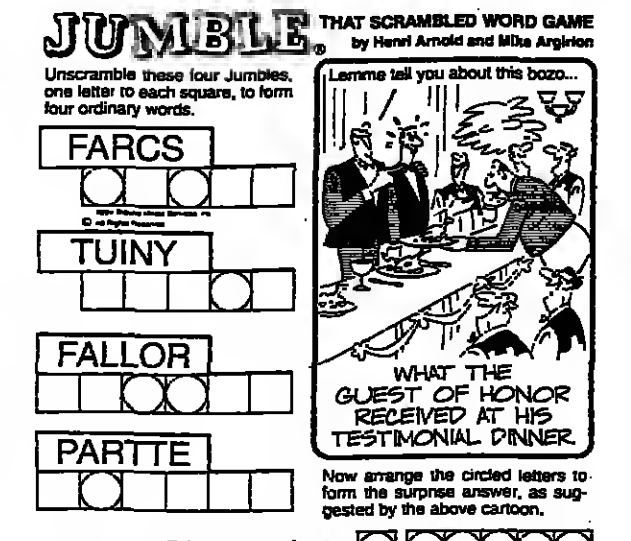


# THE BETTER HALF. By Glasbergen



"Singing my favorite song softly into my ear is a sweet idea. But 'YMCA' is not my favorite song!"

# JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME



Print answer here: \_\_\_\_\_

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: AHEAD PILOT ABSORB COMPEL

Answer: What the young math whiz was to the teacher — A 'PROBLEM' CHILD

# THE Daily Crossword by William Canine





## Financial Markets

**Jordan Times**  
in co-operation with  
**Cairo Amman Bank**

U.S. Dollar in International Markets

Currency	New York Close	Tokyo Close
Sterling Pound	1.6150	1.6147
Deutsche Mark	1.5021	1.5015
Swiss Franc	1.2467	1.2456
French Franc	5.1535	5.1475**
Japanese Yen	97.73	97.61
European Currency Unit	1.2588	1.2602**

USD Per STG  
\*\* European opening in 10:00 a.m. GMT  
Source: Reuters

Barometer Interest Rates

19/10/1994

Currency	1 MTH	3 MTHS	6 MTHS	12 MTHS
U.S. Dollar	4.68	5.25	5.56	5.61
Sterling Pound	5.31	5.75	6.12	6.62
Deutsche Mark	4.75	4.93	5.00	5.31
Swiss Franc	5.62	5.93	4.06	4.43
French Franc	5.31	5.50	5.75	6.25
Japanese Yen	2.06	2.12	2.25	2.56
European Currency Unit	5.53	5.88	6.06	6.62

Interbank bid rates for Jordanian currency in U.S. Dollars 1,000,000 or equivalent.  
Central Bank of Jordan Exchange Rate Bulletin

Central Bank of Jordan Exchange Rate Bulletin

19/10/1994

Currency	Bid	Offer
U.S. Dollar	0.6910	0.6950
Sterling Pound	1.1148	1.1204
Deutsche Mark	0.4597	0.4620
Swiss Franc	0.5540	0.5566
French Franc	0.1341	0.1348
Japanese Yen	0.0070	0.0071
Dutch Guilder	0.4102	0.4123
Swedish Krona	0.0451	0.0452
Italian Lira	0.0051	0.0052
Belgian Franc	0.0051	0.0052

Other Currencies

19/10/1994

Currency	Bid	Offer
Bahraini Dinar	1.8210	1.8350
Lebanese Lira	0.040665	0.042020
Saudi Riyal	0.1830	0.1850
Kuwaiti Dinar	2.3190	2.3710
Qatari Riyal	0.1856	0.1912
Egyptian Pound	0.2000	0.2170
Omani Riyal	1.7840	1.8020
UAE Dirham	0.1875	0.1890
Greek Drachma	0.2725	0.3150
Cypriot Pound	1.4325	1.5650

## Austrian trade mission visit Jordan tomorrow

AMMAN (J.T.) — An Austrian trade delegation, headed by Dr. Fritz Langer, director of the Austrian Federal Economic Chamber, is scheduled to arrive Friday in Amman for a two-day stay. The delegation comprises representatives of 13 leading Austrian manufacturers and exporters of industrial equipment and suppliers who will be ready to meet Jordanian businessmen interested in Austrian quality products.

This Austrian trade mission to Jordan is already the fourth of its kind after the Gulf crisis and reflects the continuous interest of the Austrian business community in the Jordan market.

The products to be demonstrated and which might be of interest for Jordanian industrialists and traders contain among other components for the steel industries, electronic controls for industries, metal powders for the paint and plastic industries, equipment for cement plants, chemicals for metal pretreatment, spare parts for industrial vehicles, chemicals for the paper industry, distribution lines for water and gas, meat processing machines and stationary items. One Austrian company provides consulting for waste management and treatment. A representative of an Austrian bank offers financial services required by exporters.

The composition of Austrian exports to Jordan reflects the dynamic development of Jordanian industries. In 1993 more than half of the total exports was industrial equipment, whereas Austrian shipments of chemicals and other materials required by industries will be increased further in 1994.

## Emerging markets and derivatives in focus as world regulators meet

TOKYO (AFP) — World securities market regulators opened their annual meeting here Wednesday amid rapid expansion in emerging markets and new challenges posed by the explosive growth of derivative products.

The three-day meeting is the first ever held in Asia by the International Organisation of Securities Commissions (IOSCO), a 19-year-old group of regulatory bodies and related agencies which now covers 69 countries.

Japan's Finance Minister Masayoshi Takemura said in his opening address that the rapid increase in cross-border transactions in recent years raised various issues for market regulators worldwide.

"For instance, due to the growing complexity of the transactions brought on by these cross-border activities, it is expected that in some cases it would be difficult for a single national regulator to employ sufficient measures to deter unfair trading," he said.

Mr. Takemura urged national regulators to consider "international harmonisation" while supervising their

own markets to ensure the sound development of the global capital market as a whole.

Jean Saint-Geours, the president of France's Commission des Operations de Bourse who chairs the IOSCO technical committee, said the declining role of market intermediaries, the development of derivatives and the emergence of developing country markets posed the three main challenges to regulators.

Some estimates show these emerging markets accounting for as much as 20 per cent of the capitalisation of all stock markets in 2000, up from the French agency's estimate of 8.7 per cent in 1992, he said.

While such a "radical evolution" in global markets poses new risks for regulators, Mr. Saint-Geours dismissed the idea of an enhanced IOSCO with legal teeth. "I am convinced that this is a false debate," he said.

The French regulator said that as a "kind of laboratory, a crucible where tomorrow's market regulations are planned," the group needed the backing of competent national authorities rather than in-

creased legal powers.

"We must today consider the organisation's architecture, particularly whether a structure that was a set few years ago with a club's atmosphere, is still adapted to an organisation that is now worldwide," he said.

He urged developing countries to play a more active role in the group's work, especially the Asia-Pacific region, where participation "must grow in par with the extraordinary vitality of its financial markets."

Mr. Saint-Geours also called for greater transparency, increased knowledge and prudent rules for derivatives — financial products such as futures, options and swaps.

"There is no need today for developing new regulations, but the development of an approach, common to regulators and to intermediaries, is indispensable," he said.

Luis Moreno, the president of Mexico's Commission Nacional de Valores who chairs the IOSCO executive committee, said new market participants and operating environments blurred national borders and raised new risks.

While transforming markets, improving efficiency and promoting capital formation, these changes "go beyond current regulatory frameworks" and raise the need for better monitoring and standardised information systems.

"In short, the immediate future of securities markets will depend on the direction taken by the international community in relation to the globalisation phenomena," Mr. Moreno said. "The ability to reconcile approaches to cater to both national regulatory needs and the challenges of world integration will be decisive."

## Britain police foil \$10 billion fraud bid

LONDON (R) — British police have foiled a \$10 billion international fraud by seizing nearly 200 letters of credit obtained by deception from a Chinese bank, Scotland Yard police headquarters said Wednesday.

A spokeswoman said British police were informed last year that large numbers of letters of credit from the Agricultural Bank of China were circulating in Britain and other countries in one of the biggest international bank frauds ever attempted.

By last November fraud squad officers had recovered 188 of the letters, she said. Three more were found by Swiss authorities and passed to Scotland Yard and nine others were located in other countries covering a total of \$10 billion.

"We believe that all the letters of credit have been recovered now ... and there will be no further action by the metropolitan police," the spokeswoman said.

Letters of credit can be traded or used as collateral when raising bank loans.

The spokeswoman did not say how the letters had been discovered but added that no offences had been committed in this country. Nor had the agricultural bank, one of China's big four banks, lost any money as a result of the attempted fraud.

Confirmation of the letters' recovery followed a report in Tuesday's Financial Times and in Wednesday's Hong Kong-based South China Morning Post newspaper.

Several Chinese people have been imprisoned in the case but no charges have been laid outside China, the South China Morning Post said.

The bank's central branch in Hengshui, south of Beijing, issued the 200 certificates in the name of United Asia (Group) Corporation, a Shell company based in North America, with payment due to Sberwood Investments of the Bahamas.

The Financial Times, citing officials familiar with the case, said that the certificates were genuine because they were signed by two employees of the bank but they were obtained by deception and their export out of China was probably illegal.

"If there had been less money at stake, they might have got away with it," the newspaper quoted the official as saying.

The newspaper also reported that the letters of credit passed through various offshore centres and eventually found their way to London's financial centre where they were presented to Barclays Bank, one of Britain's big four commercial banks.

## Mitsubishi dealer awaits information on defected cars

Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The local agent of Mitsubishi cars in Amman was taken by surprise by news that Mitsubishi Motor Corp. has recalled over 32,000 passenger cars to change defective break parts and is seeking information on whether any of the cars sold in Jordan were defective.

Amman Mitsubishi Dealer Manager Farid Douwani told the Jordan Times he contacted the supplier for information on serial, production and chassis numbers of defected cars after reading the news in the media to find out whether any of the vehicles sold here need to be recalled. The company had not received an answer by Wednesday.

News reports Tuesday said the Japanese carmaker started recalling Mirage and Lancer models manufactured between August and February 1994 after finding out that the breaking system might not work properly.

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## Is China good for Asian sport?

**HIROSHIMA (R)** — Whether it is turtle blood, tyrannical training or a gene pool of 1.2 billion people, China left the Asian Games groaning under the weight of its golden haul.

China's onslaught on the games and its final tally of 137 golds have proved beyond the shadow of a doubt that it reigns the tracks, pools and gyms of the continent. Only Japan and South Korea can come even knee-high to their achievements.

But the rest of Asia, often fighting more basic problems of poverty, malnutrition and poor infrastructure, feel left out in the cold and wonder whether such overwhelming dominance is good for sport on the continent as a whole. For poor nations, the Chinese juggernaut has crushed the chances of glory they used to enjoy regularly a decade ago.

Gone are the days when a barefoot Indian villager could enjoy his or her moment of glory.

The innocent victors of past eras have been wiped out by the computer-controlled products of Ma Junren's distance running factory or swimming coach Chen Yunpeng's brutal regime at the training pool.

"It is our experience that whenever big countries concentrate on developing their sports, the small countries suffer," said Arne Ljungqvist, vice-president of the International Amateur Athletics Federation (IAAF).

"For the last 10 years the Asian Games may as well have been called the East Asian Games because of the domination of the big countries China, South Korea and

Japan," said Sri Lanka's delegation chief Prema Pinnewale.

The former sporting power Southern Asia have also been blasted further back in the standings by the acceptance of blond, blue-eyed athletes of five ex-Soviet republics to the Asian Games.

The Central Asian invasion also partly explains China's golden tally in Hiroshima is considerable down on the last games in Beijing, when they won 183 golds.

Kazakhstan in particular, with a final medals tally of 25 golds, 26 silvers, 26 bronzes and an overall fourth place, has stolen some of the lime-light from China.

"They are Europeans. It is too early to admit them," said Sulapong Ariyamongkol, chief athletics coach of the Thai team.

He said the overwhelming competition from China and Central Asia meant that poorer nations were even less inclined to send teams to as many events as they would in the past.

He added that the only reason Thailand had sent a respectable number of athletes was because Bangkok is host of the next games in 1998.

The bitter Chinese pill of Chinese domination might have been easier to swallow if raw talent from seething millions were the reason for glory.

But China's single-minded and scientific quest for victory, tinged with a shadow of doubt over whether the medal machine may be pharmaceutically powered, leaves a bitter aftertaste for some in Asia.

As well as swimming, diving and athletics, China reigned particularly supreme

in gymnastics, weightlifting, rowing and cycling, events where doping is most prevalent internationally.

Suspicion of doping within the Chinese squad, where they are hotly denied, are most prevalent at the swimming pool and on the athletics track.

The abrupt removal of a female discus thrower from the Asian Games team because of a positive test for anabolic steroids before she left for Hiroshima has added grist to the doping rumour mill.

Coincidentally or not, team events and ball sports where the use of drugs is a less guaranteed route to success still remain outside China's commanding sphere of dominance.

China angrily denies any widespread routine of doping in its sporting structures, saying its excellence stems from advanced training methods and sheer bloody-minded hard work.

The Olympic Council of Asia, the apex of the continent's sporting bureaucracy, condemned the West and particularly the media for making unfounded doping allegations.

At the two glamour events of the Asian Games, Chinese women were particularly invincible, the swimmers gaining a full house of 15 golds. The Chinese track and field stars won 22 gold out of 43 events.

The IAAF said China had made superhuman efforts in recent years to dominate strength and distance events which are relatively new to the female sporting agenda, such as running distances.

With no established records in these fields it was easier for China, eager to establish its reputation as a world sporting superpower.

## Sampras, Agassi, Bruguera to play in Grand Slam Cup

**LONDON (AP)** — The men's Grand Slam champions of 1994 — Pete Sampras, Andre Agassi and Sergi Bruguera — have accepted invitations to play in the \$6 million Grand Slam Cup in Munich Dec. 6-11.

The tournament, which offers \$1.5 million to the winner, invites the 16 players who have performed the most consistently at the year's four Grand Slam events.

Sampras won the Australian Open and Wimbledon, Agassi the U.S. Open and Bruguera the French Open. The three players will each receive an incentive of \$250,000 just for taking part.

Completing the field are Todd Martin, Goran Ivanisevic, Jim Courier, Alberto Berasategui, Stefan Edberg, Karel Novacek, Thomas Muster, Magnus Larsson, Boris Becker, Jonas Bjorkman, Wayne Ferreira, Michael Chang and Jaime Yzaga. Andrei Medvedev and Javier Frana were named as alternates.

Michael Stich, runner-up to Agassi at the U.S. Open, was the only player to turn down an invitation. Stich is planning a six-week break from tournament play.



Pete Sampras

## Falcao to lose Japanese job after games disaster

**TOKYO (AFP)** — Japan's national football coach Paulo Roberto Falcao will lose his job following the country's early defeat in the Asian Games contest, reports said Wednesday.

The 41-year-old Brazilian former World Cup star was given an eight month contract

in March, reportedly worth around one million dollars, to guide the Japanese team to success at the Asian Games in Hiroshima.

But they were beaten in the quarterfinals by arch-rivals South Korea and the Japanese Football Association decided at a board meeting Tuesday that Falcao would not get a new contract.

A formal decision is expected to be announced Oct. 29.

Falcao replaced Dutch coach Hans Ooft, who was dropped after he failed to get Japan to the World Cup finals.

Falcao would have got a big-paying new contract if Japan got a medal, or at least beaten South Korea to reach the semifinals, according to Japan's sports press.

Under the Brazilian, the Japanese posted three wins against two defeats and four draws.

## Martinez survives scare to beat Probst

**BRIGHTON, England (AP)** — Wimbledon champion Conchita Martinez hit back from 5-1 down to overpower Germany's Wilfried Probst 7-6 (8-6), 6-0 Tuesday and reach the second round of the \$400,000 Brighton International indoor tournament.

The Spaniard saved two set points in the opening set before romping to victory over the German. She will meet Austria's Petra Ritter in the second round.

"The match was tight at the beginning, but I played a little more calm and I got better and better through the match," Martinez said.

"I was a little bit concerned because I was trying to play aggressive and I made a lot of mistakes with my forehand."

The 22-year-old Spaniard, who replaced top seed Steffi Graf after the German pulled out injured, has agreed with the tournament organisers to have a day off from the event Friday when she goes to Switzerland for her coach's wedding.

Martinez will be taken by limousine to Gatwick Airport and flown by private jet to Zurich. Then she will be driven to Lake Lucerne where she will board a boat for a four-mile (6.4 kilometre) journey to Mount Rigi.

There, she will take a cable car to the summit for the wedding or her coach, Eric van Harpen.

Assuming Martinez has qualified, she will then fly back to Brighton for Saturday's semifinal.

In another first round match, Parry Fendick reeled off the last six games to upset third-seed Mary Joe Fernandez 4-6, 6-3, 6-2.

The see-sawing game between the two Americans had 12 service breaks. Fernandez, ranked 11th in the world compared with Fendick's 44th, won only two of the last 12 games after being a set and 3-2 up.

She also led 2-0 in the final set before Fendick made her final charge.

## Chang advances in China

**BEIJING (AP)** — Top seed Michael Chang defeated Maurice Ruah of Venezuela 6-4, 4-6, 6-3 in the second round of the Salem Open tennis tournament.

Chang, a popular American sports figure in China, was cheered by 3,000 spectators as he defeated Ruah Tuesday evening in his bid to defend his title.

"I did not feel quite well in today's match. I just arrived in Beijing yesterday after the Seiko tournament in Tokyo," the Xinhua news agency

quoted Chang as saying. On Thursday, Chang will meet Shuzo Matsuoka of Japan, who beat Tommy Ho of the United States 3-6, 6-3, 7-6 (10-8) in the opening round Tuesday.

Albert Chang of Canada defeated China's Xia Jiaping 6-2, 6-1, and Alexander Mironov of Germany defeated Pan Bing of China 7-6 (7-5), 2-6, 6-4. Pan was the singles gold medal winner at the Asian Games in Hiroshima, Japan, earlier in the month.

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2. The Former American Embassy warehouse Parcel No. (38) Block No. (11) with the buildings and constructions thereon, situated in Jabal Amman Seventh Circle, near Al Waha Stores.

Information about the properties and terms and conditions of sale for interested buyers may be obtained by delivering a letter of interest to Mr. Joseph Huggins, Counselor for Administration at the American Embassy, Amman, Jordan no later than November 17, 1994.

All letters of interest must be submitted by and in the name of the bidders themselves or their legally authorised representatives (if they are a registered legal entity). Proof of agency may be required from any agent at any time.

No offers will be considered if below the sum of Jordanian Dinars (ONE MILLION) for the former U.S. Ambassador's residence and Jordanian Dinars (THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND) for the old Embassy warehouse.

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Contractors who possess experience in this field and are qualified financially and technically and who wish to participate in the above tender are invited to submit their prequalification documents not later than 12:00 hrs. on 24/11/1994.

Prequalification documents should include the following:

1. Financial capability of the contractor, financial references are to be provided.
2. Technical capability of the contractor including details of experience and background of personnel, specifications of available equipment, etc.
3. Detailed documents showing similar projects executed by the contractor. Full names and addresses of firms and details of projects including contract cost and completion periods.

Results of prequalification shall be announced and advised to participants as soon as they become available.

Eligible contractors may obtain tender documents from the company's head office at the First Circle-Jabal Amman against non-refundable JD (300) per set not later than 5/12/1994.

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The bidding has proceeded:  
South West North East  
1 Pass 1 Pass  
2 Pass 2 Pass  
What action do you take?

Q.2—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:  
4Q95 AKQ762 8 4Q72  
The bidding has proceeded:  
South West North East  
1 Pass 1 NT Pass  
What action do you take?

Q.3—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:  
4KJ8 A105 73 4AKQJ7  
The bidding has proceeded:  
South West North East  
1 Pass 1 Pass  
What do you bid now?

Q.4—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:  
4AK 4Q878 KJ93 4J8  
The bidding has proceeded:  
South West North East  
1 Pass Pass Dbl  
What action do you take?

Q.5—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:  
478 KJ10 J1095 4Q1097  
Partner opens the bidding with one no trump. What action do you take?

Q.6—As South, vulnerable, you hold:  
48 4Q95 KJ4 4AK985  
The bidding has proceeded:  
South West North East  
1 Pass 1 Pass  
What do you bid now?



## Former boxing champ Roberto Duran defeats Heath Todd

BAY ST. LOUIS, Miss. (AP) — While waiting for a rematch with Vinny Pazienza, former world boxing champion Roberto Duran stopped journeyman Heath Todd.

Fighting for the first time in three months, Duran defeated Todd in the sixth round at Casino Magic Tuesday.

"He is the type of fighter you have to be careful with the most," said Duran, a four-time champion who lost a 12-round decision to Pazienza. "He could put you in a bad situation because he has nothing to lose. As hungry as I am for another shot at Pazienza, I wasn't about to let him win. I'm more hungry than ever to prove to people I'm not old and I can still fight and win."

Duran now sets his eyes on Atlantic City, N.J., where he

will take on Pazienza in a followup to their controversial fight three months ago.

"Next time, it won't go to the scorecards," Duran said. "I gave him a beating and he knows I won. Next time, I'll retire him from fighting."

The 43-year-old Panamanian ran his record to 94-10 in capturing the super middleweight bout against Todd.

Todd, of Missouri, dropped to 25-5. He was just 2 months old when Duran first stepped in the ring as a professional in 1967.

Duran, 167 pounds (75 kg), used an effective left jab in recording the 65th knockout of his storied career. There were no knockdowns.

Duran seemed sluggish early on, but his straight-ahead, persistent style, began to take its toll. He picked

apart Todd with the left jab and combined it with rights to the head that shook his opponent in the second and third rounds, when Duran opened a gash above Todd's left eye.

The cut began to bleed again in the fourth round and finally caused the ringside physician and referee Elmo Adolph to stop the bout after the sixth.

"He was never going to beat me. I'm a four-time world champ," Duran said. "I've only been training for four weeks, but I won every round. I've got power and can end a fight at any time. They should have stopped it because it was a nasty cut and he could have gotten hurt."

The win was the fifth in the past 16 months for Duran, who is ranked 14th by the WBC.



Spanish player Samorano of Real Madrid (left) and Russian player Sametev of Dynamo Moscow collide during their round of 16 UEFA

cup first leg game Tuesday. The match ended in a 2-2 draw (AP photo)

## Top UEFA sides stutter and stumble

PARIS (AFP) — UEFA Cup favourites found the going tough in Tuesday's matches as Borussia Dortmund, Deportivo La Coruna and Aston Villa all drew.

Germany league leaders Dortmund, the UEFA Cup 1992/1993 runners-up, were humbled 2-1 at Slovakia's Slovan Bratislava.

Andreas Moller, rated the Bundesliga's most expensive player at 9.5 million marks (about \$6.2 million), opened the scoring on 18 minutes. But Bratislava hit back twice after the break.

England's Aston Villa, who had knocked out cup holder Inter Milan in the first round, lost 1-0 to Trabzonspor in Turkey.

Villa manager Ron Atkinson believed his side should have had the game fully under control before Orhan Kaynak's bullet header in the 76th minute.

"We were excellent in the first half and could have been two or three goals up," said Atkinson.

And he added on the Turks' second half performance: "They certainly improved and looked a different team. We will have to play ever so well to see them off, but it is not beyond us."

Villa's triumph over Internazionale had similarly followed a 1-0 away defeat in the first leg.

Trabzonspor coach Senol Gunes resigned dramatically as soon as the game ended, leaving his side looking for a new man in charge for the return.

The club's former "keeper" had warned he would quit because of fans' reaction to recent defeats and fulfilled his threat despite their victory.

Real Madrid needed an Ivan Zamorano equaliser in the 73rd minute to earn a share of the spoils in a 2-2 draw at Dynamo Moscow.

The Spaniards had opened the scoring, but the home side hit back twice after the interval, before Chilean international Zamorano equal-

ised for the twice UEFA Cup winners.

La Coruna, one of the top Spanish sides of the decade, have a mountain to climb if they are to avoid a 0-0 deficit against the winners of FC Tyrol.

GKS Katowice skipper Zdzislaw Strojek ended the Poles' stalemate against Bordeaux with just two minutes left to play, blasting home after French defender Daniel Dumel filled his clearance of a low centre from the right.

Coach Antonio "Toni" Oliveira, who joined Bordeaux this season after 26 years with Benfica, was not impressed.

"We had enough chances

to win three matches alone one," he fumed. "We must improve our finishing or have the goalposts widened."

French hopes were further dented when Admira Wacker's Herbert Gager converted a 37th minute penalty against Cannes after midfielder Markus Sharrer had been halted down in the area.

But Pascal Bedrossian earned a draw with a precise away goal in the 67th minute.

Markus Munch, Leverkusen's previous defensive signing, from Bayern Munich, opened the scoring as the German beat Kasper Horved 2-0 in Hungary. Paolo Sergio got the second in the 81st minute.

Malaysia Cup matches involving Singapore were fixed.

Singapore and Brunei are the only two foreign teams participating in the annual tournament.

Singapore's Czech professional Michael Vana was charged earlier this year with taking 375,000 Singapore dollars in bribes at the same tournament. He is now on the run and a warrant has been issued for his arrest.

### NEWS IN BRIEF

#### Wendlinger back behind F1 wheel

LE CASTELLET, France (AFP) — Austrian F1 driver Karl Wendlinger a freed here Wednesday for his first session behind the wheel since a crash during free practice for the Monaco Grand Prix May 12 left him in a coma. The Sauber-Mercedes F1 racing star has hired the circuit for two days' private practice. Teammates said Wendlinger was relaxed and in good health.

#### Big moneywinner Snurge to retire

LONDON (R) — Snurge, winner of a European record 1,326,700 pounds sterling (\$2.13 million) in win and place prize money in his 34-race career, is to be retired to stud. The seven-year old picked up a foot injury when last of six in a recent race at Ascot and has failed to make an adequate recovery. "Sadly, Snurge will not race again and we are looking for a place for him at stud," trainer Paul Cole said Tuesday. Snurge won seven races and was placed a further 15 times. His finest hour came with his victory in the 1990 St. Leger at Doncaster.

#### Japan makes sports gift to Romania

BUCHAREST (AFP) — Japan Wednesday donated \$470,000 to the Romanian Olympic Committee to buy sports equipment for the country's gymnasts, the Romanian agency Rompres said here. The announcement was made by the Japanese Ambassador to Romania Yohiki Sugiura at an official ceremony with Romanian Foreign Minister Teodor Melescanu and Romanian Olympic Committee President Lia Manoliu. The money is to be used to buy Japanese equipment, the agency said.

#### Red Sox hire Kennedy as manager

BOSTON (AP) — Kevin Kennedy was hired Tuesday to manage the Boston Red Sox, six days after being fired by the Texas Rangers. Kennedy, who managed the Rangers to first place in the American League West in the strike-shortened season, replaced Dutch Hobson, who was fired Sept. 20 after three seasons as Boston's manager.

## Reporter helped athlete sell medals

TOKYO (AFP) — A Japanese journalist helped a competitor sell 12 Asian Games gold and silver medals for \$1,500, his newspaper admitted Wednesday.

The Asahi Shimbun, a major daily newspaper, said it regretted the action of its reporter in aiding the competitor from the Central Asian republic to sell his gold medal for 100,000 yen (\$1,000) and the silver for 50,000 yen.

The report sparked a media hunt for the Hiroshima shop and the athlete involved.

Asahi reported a coin shop had bought the two medals from the 24-year-old competitor, whose name and nationality were not given.

Some reports said the athlete was from Uzbekistan, but this was denied by the delegation.

"I really regret that I have to part with the medals but our life at home is tough. I needed funds to move our family to Russia where the living conditions are better," the Russian-origin competitor was quoted as saying in the article.

## Red Star dismayed at cancellation of friendly

BELGRADE (R) — Former European champions Red Star Belgrade were dismayed Tuesday at FIFA's cancellation of a friendly with Greek side Olympiakos scheduled for Wednesday.

"I simply believe it, the sanctions were lifted but we still cannot play," Red Star's coach Dragan Djadjic said.

The match would have

been the first involving a foreign team in Belgrade in almost three years.

It was arranged to celebrate the U.N. Security Council's decision last month to temporarily lift a ban on air and sea travel and sports and cultural ties imposed in May 1992 as part of trade sanctions to punish rump Yugoslavia.

## Referee jailed for bribery

SINGAPORE (AFP) — Top Singapore football referee Thiru Rajamanickam was jailed for eight months and fined 1,000 Singapore dollars (\$660) Wednesday for match-fixing.

The 43-year-old, who is registered with the International Football Federation (FIFA), pleaded guilty to two charges: involving match-fixing in the Malaysia Cup premier league tournament this

year.

He received 1,000 Singapore dollars from a bookmaker to help Singapore against Malaysia's Kelantan State. He also received 5,000 Malaysian dollars (2,000) for being lenient to the Singapore team, which won 1-0.

Singapore's Corrupt Practices Investigation Bureau (CPIB) began a probe into match-fixing this year following complaints that several

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## NEWS IN BRIEF

## Two girls killed in Israeli shelling of Lebanon

BEIRUT (AFP) — Two girls picking olives were killed on Wednesday as Israeli-backed militiamen shelled a region of South Lebanon, police said. They said the girls were struck down in the shelling near the village of Berti in the Sidon region. Shiite group Amal earlier claimed a bomb attack on a patrol of the South Lebanon Army (SLA) militia in the Jezzine region of South Lebanon. Two Israeli-backed militiamen were injured in the attack, according to Amal. There was no immediate confirmation of the claim.

## Colombo gives free home to PLO mission

COLOMBO (AFP) — Sri Lanka Wednesday said it would provide a building here for free to the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), which was on the verge of closing its mission in Colombo because of a lack of funds. Information Minister Dhamasiri Senanayake told reporters that the cabinet decided to provide a state bungalow to the PLO so it could continue its diplomatic presence in Sri Lanka. "They have told us they have no money to pay the rent for the present premises they occupy. So we decided to give them free accommodation because we think it is good to have them here," Mr. Senanayake said. Sri Lanka, although a majority Sinhalese Buddhist nation, has supported the cause of the Palestinians and was also one of the first countries to recognise the PLO and allow it to open an embassy here in the late 1980s.

## Iran honours 1,000 Iranian MIAs

NICOSIA (AP) — The remains of 1,000 Iranians who went missing during the 1980-88 war with Iraq were buried Wednesday allowing a funeral service in Tehran, state-run Tehran Radio reported. The broadcast said a service held in front of the Majlis, or parliament, was attended by tens of thousands of mourners. Ayatollah Ali Khamenei, the country's spiritual leader, and several other high-ranking officials were present. It said the soldiers' remains, which were recently found in old battlefields along the border with Iraq, were sent to relatives following the service. Most traffic came to a halt as mourners chanted the revolutionary slogan of "Death to America" straddled through the streets of the capital, the radio said. It said shopkeepers closed their stores and joined the procession. Iran and Iraq fought an eight-year war in which an estimated one million people died on both sides. More than 30,000 Iranians are still listed as missing in action (MIA), according to official figures.

## French police rough up Kuwaiti diplomat

PARIS (AFP) — French police roughed up a Kuwaiti diplomat after he drove through red light and Kuwait has complained to the French foreign ministry, the country's embassy said on Wednesday. An embassy spokesman said the diplomat — whom he refused to identify — was "literally attacked by three riot policemen" after driving through the red light here last Saturday. "One shouldered him and another pulled him out of his car although it has diplomatic number plates and dragged him to a police van where he was booked," the spokesman said. But the police union SIPN said Wednesday that after "committing a serious traffic offence," the diplomat refused to obey police orders. The three officers "were only doing their job," SIPN said. The Kuwaiti spokesman said the diplomat had obtained a medical certificate which mentioned "a recent bruise on the left cheekbone" and filed an official complaint with the police.

## WFP moves staff out of Mogadishu

NAIROBI (AFP) — The U.N. food agency said Wednesday it relocated its remaining seven foreign staff members from Mogadishu to other offices in Somalia following threats of violence against them by Somali groups claiming compensation. Demands for compensation by former employees and other groups, some as high as \$200,000, and carrying threats of violence have been on the increase in the past three weeks, World Food Programme (WFP) spokeswoman Brenda Barton told AFP. Ms. Barton said the international staff were pulled out on Saturday on the advice of the U.N. security coordinator. The claims for compensation were not politically motivated, she added. Previous disputes were resolved in consultation with the Somali National Alliance faction of warlord Mohammed Farah Aided, but the latest threats put WFP staff at unnecessary risk, Ms. Barton said. She said the decision to withdraw was temporary and was intended to "clear the way for the Somalis to resolve these issues."

## Iran, Malaysia to boost ties

KUALA LUMPUR (AFP) — Iranian President Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani left for home Wednesday after a three-day official visit to Malaysia, agreeing to step up trade and economic ties with Kuala Lumpur, officials said. The two sides agreed to sign two accords to boost bilateral trade and investment, while Tehran also promised to step up imports of palm oil and other primary commodities from Kuala Lumpur. Both countries agreed to sign investment guarantees and undertakings to avoid double taxation to boost private sector trade and investment, Malaysian Foreign Minister Abdullah Ahmad Badawi said. Mr. Rafsanjani visited Indonesia and Brunei before going to Malaysia. Malaysian Prime Minister Mahatir Mohamad told Mr. Rafsanjani that Muslim countries must be properly administered to correct a widespread misconception in the West that that countries managed by Muslims would remain backward.

## Bomb explodes at Baghdad ministry

BAGHDAD (AP) — A bomb exploded in Baghdad's religious affairs ministry Wednesday, wounding six people, three of them women, officials reported. Iraq's government-run Shabab Television reported that the bomb, containing an estimated three kilograms of explosives, went off at 11 a.m. (0800 GMT) in the ministry building. The television quoted civil defence officials as saying the explosives had been wrapped in batteries and ignited with a home-made detonator. There was no claim of responsibility, but the TV blamed "agents hired by the enemies of Iraq," usually considered to be a reference to Kurdish separatists or Iranian-linked rebels.

## Bahraini killed, American shot in foot

KUWAIT CITY (AFP) — A Bahraini soldier has been killed and an American shot himself in the foot during training exercises in Kuwait, military officials said Wednesday. A Kuwaiti defence ministry official said the Bahraini died on Tuesday when another soldier from the same unit fired at him by mistake. The U.S. soldier shot himself during the same exercises at Edirra Al Khilla base, 130 kilometres north of the Kuwaiti capital, American army officials said.

## Iranian rebels say Iraq base was attacked

NICOSIA (AP) — Mujahedeen-e-Khalq, Iran's main opposition group, claimed Wednesday that Iranian forces had crossed the border overnight to attack one of its bases inside Iraq. It said the infiltrators were Revolutionary Guards. They fired 29 mortar rounds on the Mujahedeen's Ashraf camp shortly before midnight (2100 GMT Tuesday). None of the rounds hit the base, 75 kilometres west of the Iranian border, and there were no casualties, it said. The attackers retreated when the National Liberation Army, the Mujahedeen's military wing, responded with Katyusha rockets and navy machine-gun fire.

## Italy reaffirms support for Jordan

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein met at the Royal Court on Wednesday with Italian Foreign Minister Antonio Martino, who handed him a written message from the Italian Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi and discussed the Middle East peace process.

After the closed-door meeting, the King and the foreign minister attended an enlarged meeting attended by Italian and Jordanian officials.

The Italian minister stressed his country's absolute support for Jordan's approach to peace and Italy's readiness to contribute to the implementation of development programmes in the region to back the peace process and ensure sustainable development.

The meeting was attended by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Prime Minister Abdul Salam Majali, Royal Court Chief Sharif Zeid Ben Shaker, the King's political advisor Marwan Al Qassem, Minister of State for



His Majesty King Hussein on Wednesday receives Italian Foreign Minister Antonio Martino, who delivered to him a message from Italian Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi (Petra photo).

Foreign Affairs Talal Al Hassan and Jordan's ambassador to Italy.

The Italian side was represented by officials accompanying Mr. Martino and Ita-

lian Ambassador to Jordan Romualdo Bettini.

Earlier, Mr. Martino had a meeting with Prince Hassan to discuss Jordanian-Italian relations and the peace process.

The Italian guest, who left at the end of a one-day visit to Jordan also had met with Prime Minister Abdul Salam Majali who later said the

discussions covered bilateral ties and the peace process. Before his departure, Mr. Martino said that his visit to Jordan was historic coming at a time when the region was witnessing the advent of peace.

Referring to his meeting with the King, he said he conveyed the Italian government's appreciation of Jordan's efforts towards peace.

He said that his talks with Jordanian leaders were positive and fruitful and reflected the excellent state of relations between Jordan and Italy.

Mr. Hassan, who saw off the foreign minister, said the discussions also covered Jordan's ties with the European Union.

He said Jordan had requested that the union revise its 1977 agreement with the Kingdom, and Mr. Martino promised to convey the request to the Italian government and urge it to help amend the agreement in a manner that would better serve Jordan's interests.

## Clinton to address Israeli and Jordanian parliaments

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — President Bill Clinton will address the Israeli and Jordanian parliaments and visit American troops in Kuwait on a trip to the Middle East next week to oversee the signing of an Israeli-Jordanian peace treaty.

Mr. Clinton is trying to decide whether to attempt some personal diplomacy, as well, on his first trip to the long-troubled region.

White House Press Secretary Dee Dee Myers said details of the trip had not been finalised, and other administration officials said that visits to Egypt and Syria were under consideration.

He would be the first U.S. president since Richard M. Nixon 20 years ago to travel extensively in the region, though Jimmy Carter in 1978 in a trip to Israel and Egypt helped hasten the peace treaty the two countries signed a year later. President George Bush visited U.S. troops at the end of the Gulf war.

Mr. Clinton will address the Israeli Knesset and the Jordanian Parliament, enhancing his stature on the world stage, U.S. officials said. And he will send Secretary of State Warren Christopher ahead to suit out any issues that might be helped by presidential intervention.

As the clock ticks down to mid-term elections, Mr. Clinton is stumping hard for Democratic candidates here at home. But he also could profit politically from accentuating U.S. peace efforts and an impressive string of foreign policy accomplishments.

Ms. Myers said Tuesday that no decision had been

made on a possible meeting between President Clinton and Syrian President Hafez Al Assad during the U.S. leader's trip.

"It's just too soon to say," Ms. Myers said. "I'm not going to rule anything in or out."

Syria remains on the U.S. list of states believed to be supporting "terrorism." However, Mr. Clinton met Mr. Assad in January in Geneva to press for his support for an Arab-Israeli peace agreement.

"The president will continue to do whatever he can to in the future to help and facilitate progress" in Middle East peace talks, Ms. Myers said.

On another front, the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) is calling the agreement between Israel and Jordan a violation of the Israel-PLO autonomy accord.

PLO officials are upset that Jordanian negotiators had not consulted with Chairman Yasser Arafat before the accord was initiated in Amman on Monday. They were particularly troubled by Israeli moves to respect Jordan's special role in Jerusalem's Muslim holy sites.

But Michael McCurry, the State Department spokesman, defended the agreement. He said it did not preclude a dialogue between the PLO and Jordan on any issue, including Jerusalem.

"It's an enormous achievement," he said, while pledging the Clinton administration would not slow down its drive for a broad peace in the area.

Mr. Clinton will be travelling with more than 1,200 people to attend the signing ceremony of the Jordanian-Israeli peace treaty, officials said.

Mr. Clinton and a delegation of top officials, security men, administrative staff and journalists would fly in aboard four Jumbo jets.

"It will be a massive ceremony," said one official.

He said the ceremony will be held at the three-month-old border crossing linking the Red Sea twin cities of Aqaba and Eilat instead of a symbolic nearby desert site chosen earlier because the border post was more suitable to handle the event.

Protocol officials surveyed the site to start round-the-clock preparations.

The foreign ministers of the five permanent U.N. Security Council members — the United States, Russia, France, Britain, and China, the Arab League secretary-general and other officials are expected to be among between 5,000 to 8,000 invitees.

Russia and Washington are co-sponsors of the Middle East peace process that was launched in Madrid in October 1991.

Officials said earlier Jordan and Israel chose the desolate border area in the Wadi Araba desert that hosted the start of their first round of peace talks in the region four months ago as a site for the event.

These talks signalled the start of accelerated diplomatic activity that led to the draft treaty both countries will sign to cement an end to the 46-year-old state of war.

## Jordan says criticism of treaty unfounded

## Combined agency dispatches

AMMAN — Prime Minister Abdul Salam Majali on Wednesday said Syrian President Hafez Al Assad's criticism of Jordan's peace treaty with Israel was unfounded since the Syrian leader had prejudged the agreement.

"Sometimes statements are made before looking into things, and I hope the time will come when all people can see details of the peace treaty, and hence they issue their remarks," Dr. Majali said.

"We have heard certain remarks in this regard and I do not think the full text of the treaty is in people's hands, because we haven't done that so far," the prime minister noted, asked about criticism from the Syrian president.

Dr. Majali and his Israeli counterpart Yitzhak Rabin initiated the treaty here on Monday and it is to be signed next Wednesday on the border between the two countries.

On Tuesday, Mr. Assad rejected a land-lease arrangement which Israel and Jordan have included in the treaty.

Mr. Assad said he would not stand in Jordan's way in making peace with Israel but criticised Amman for letting Israel use Jordanian land.

Under the treaty, a small parcel of Israeli-held land will be returned to Jordanian sovereignty and then leased back to Israel for 25 years with a renewal option, officials say.

At the United Nations the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) meanwhile

pressed Israel and Jordan to change a clause in their peace treaty referring to Jerusalem. PLO Representative Nasser Al Kidwa objected to a clause in which Israel recognises Jordan's priority role in regards to Holy Muslim sites in Jerusalem.

"This possible inclusion has serious implications, and any attempts to detach religious issues from the overall political situation of East Jerusalem could only serve the illegal status quo created by the Israeli government," wrote Mr. Kidwa in a letter to U.N. Secretary General Boutros Ghali and David Hammay of Britain, the current president of the U.N. Security Council.

"We reiterate the fact that Jerusalem remains an integral part of the occupied Palestinian territory since 1967," wrote Mr. Kidwa, who called for the clause to be changed before the accord was signed on Oct. 26.

The PLO representative argued that the accord with Jordan violated the historic agreement signed by Israel and the PLO on Sept. 13, 1993 in Washington.

"We call for immediate redress of the situation and for compliance with the agreement reached between the government of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organisation," he wrote.

Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin rejected PLO and Syrian criticism of the peace accord and said Israel would press ahead with

(Continued on page 2)

## France reserves 'freedom of choice' in Gulf crisis

PARIS (Agencies) — France gave a veiled warning on Wednesday against unilateral U.S. military action against Iraq, saying that while it supported its Gulf war allies it would maintain its "freedom of choice."

Prime Minister Edouard Balladur made the comment in remarks to the weekly cabinet meeting about the crisis over Iraqi troop movements near the border with Kuwait.

"The prime minister recalled that France attaches great importance to scrupulous respect of international law and the implementation of Security Council resolutions, but we must not allow anyone in any circumstances to present us with a fait accompli," government spokesman Nicolas Sarkozy said.

"France must support its allies, stand by its allies and support the implementation of U.N. resolutions, but it must keep its freedom of choice," he quoted Mr. Balladur as saying.

Foreign Minister Alain Juppe said on Monday that a Security Council resolution adopted on Saturday a troop pullback from southern Iraq did not give Washington the right to take military action without consulting the United Nations.

Last week, French Defence Minister Francois Leotard infuriated Washington by saying Iraq had violated no U.N. resolutions. He suggested the U.S. military buildup in Kuwait was

motivated partly by American domestic politics.

French officials said that, while his remarks reflected privately-held suspicions in Paris, he had spoken out of turn.

Russian Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev urged Iraq Tuesday to formally recognise Kuwait's sovereignty in line with a procedure laid out by the United Nations that calls for parliamentary approval.

Mr. Kozyrev, speaking to journalists after talks at the U.N. with Iraq's Deputy Prime Minister Tariq Aziz, said Baghdad expected Kuwaiti recognition to be done in a somewhat "different form as what the Security Council demanded."

The Security Council has demanded that Iraq's ruling Revolutionary Command Council and parliament approve the issue and that President Saddam Hussein sign the measure and then publish it in the official register of Iraq.

Once that procedure is completed, Iraq was to present a copy of the published document recognising Kuwait to the Security Council.

Mr. Kozyrev indicated that Iraq considered the entry procedure to be at odds with its constitution and was contemplating merely notifying the United Nations with a letter.

"There is a certain difference of views regarding the fact that Iraq believes that its

constitution does not require this fact of recognition," Mr. Kozyrev said.

Mr. Kozyrev said Mr. Aziz was to return to Baghdad to relay the U.N. demands.

"I recommended to Tariq Aziz to fulfill the procedures demanded by the Security Council, even if this is not provided by the constitution of Iraq," he said.

Mr. Kozyrev convinced Baghdad last week to bow to U.N. demands and recognise Kuwait.

The foreign minister said he expected Iraq to go through with the formal recognition in line with U.N. procedures but added: "Naturally, this will take some time and I recommended him to reduce this time as much as possible."

Mr. Aziz appeared before the Security Council Monday, but he gave no concrete indication on Iraq's steps to deal with issue.

A Saudi Arabian newspaper attacked Russia on Wednesday for proposing that the U.N. consider lifting its oil embargo against Iraq.

The Saudi Al Bilad newspaper, quoted by the official Saudi Press Agency, said Russia was entitled to try to work towards peace in the region apart from calling for lifting the sanctions.

Iraq said Wednesday it needed good relations with Kuwait but accused the emirate of reverting to an oil policy that Baghdad says triggered the 1990 invasion.

## Round of self-rule talks ends in Cairo

CAIRO (Agencies) — Palestinian and Israeli negotiators ended this week's round of talks early on Wednesday as the death toll rose above 20 from a car bomb in Tel Aviv blamed on Palestinian hardliners.

Israeli chief negotiator Major General Danny Roschchild was deeply hurt and in pain when informed of the explosion and the high number of deaths, said Haim Jeshurun, spokeswoman for Israel's delegation.

Palestinian delegate Toufik Abn Ghazala said "an atmosphere of sadness" clouded the negotiations as word of the rising death toll came in.

Both sides said the talks were not suspended, as in the case of an Israeli soldier's kidnapping last week. Palestinians said they expected the negotiations to resume Monday, but Ms. Jeshurun said no date was set.

The Palestinian negotiators were shocked at the attack. Ms. Jeshurun told reporters, "Palestinians condemned the attack," she said. "I put on the CNN loud at the room, and they were looking. They didn't really know it. It was a shock for them."

The Israeli delegation was to fly home on Wednesday afternoon as planned and had not changed their schedule because of the attack, she added.

Ms. Jeshurun said the two sides had not reached any decisions in this third round of talks. The Palestinians had given the Israelis a paper with suggestions on the electoral

council which the two sides have yet to agree upon.

Ms. Jeshurun said she did not have a date for the talks resuming in Cairo, but Palestinian delegate Zahir Kamal said the two sides would probably meet again on Monday as they usually do.

Asked if the talks would continue, Ms. Jeshurun replied: "Yes, for now. I'm not (Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak) Rabin. I don't know what he will say."

Mr. Rabin suspended the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO)-Israeli talks last week after Hamas kidnapped an Israeli soldier in Tel Aviv.

Ms. Kamal said: "There is no suspension of the talks, therefore we can assume the talks will return to their usual routine." Neither side held news conferences as they usually do at the end of each round.

"The round was limited to exchanging papers that were suggested from the last round on the structure of the electoral council. We will now return to the Palestinian leadership to get their opinion on this," Ms. Kamal added.

The PLO and Israel are in disagreement over the Palestinian leadership to get their opinion on this," Ms. Kamal added.

The PLO and Israel are in disagreement over the Palestinian electoral council's powers and Israeli demands for a joint committee to decide how to choose voters and candidates in Palestinian polls.

## COLUMN

## Thieves burglar Colombia's mint

VALLEDUPAR, Colombia (AFP) — Thieves broke into Colombia's currency-printing mint at the weekend and made off with 10 billion pesos (\$12.5 million), police said Tuesday. Authorities have not been able to work out how five or six burglars got into one of the most heavily-guarded buildings in the country apparently without forcing one of the four doors or setting off the alarm system. But they are assuming that the thieves, who apparently had the run of the bank over the weekend, had inside help. Three security guards inside the bank who said they had been kept tied up throughout the robbery reported that the thieves were apparently well-informed about the layout of the bank and where to find the main strongroom. The bank was closed Monday for a holiday, and police only became aware of the robbery when one of the security guards managed to break free late in the day and inform a policeman standing guard outside the building.

## Yachtsman rescued in South Atlantic

LONDON (R) — Single-handed British yachtsman Josh Hall was rescued in the South Atlantic by a fellow competitor after his yacht was holed in a collision. Organisers of the BOC round-the-world race said Hall pushed the distress button on his 60-foot yacht (18-metre) Gartmore Investment Managers after it suffered massive hull damage in a collision with an unknown object. Australian Alan Nebauer, the nearest competitor in the fleet to Hall, was contacted by coastguards and reached Hall about eight hours later. "I'm scared, tired and dazed, but okay," Hall said in a message to race headquarters. "When we left the scene it was still dark but Gartmore's decks were almost awash." Earlier Brazil's Air-sea Rescue Unit reported Hall was safe. The crew member has been rescued. He is fine and he is being taken to Recife, the nearest city. Lieutenant Paulo Gomes of Brazilian Air-Sea Rescue told Reuters from Salvador, Brazil.

## War booty art works seeking owners

PARIS (AFP) — Twenty-one paintings and drawings seized by the Germans as war booty went on show here in hopes of finding the heirs of their original owners. The works, including some by the impressionists Seurat, Monet and Renoir and the romantic Delacroix, were returned to France by Germany at a Franco-German summit meeting last May. Seven other works — two Corot, two Cross, two Harpignies and a Gauguin — have already been returned to their original owners. One of the most remarkable works still seeking an owner is a Claude Monet, entitled Snow At Sunrise. A Germany officer based in Paris entrusted the 28 works to a private transport to eastern Germany towards the end of the World War II in 1944, but never showed up to claim them. They eventually found their way to an East Berlin state museum and their return was negotiated by the French after German reunification in 1990.

## Girl wins compensation from Shanghai hotel

HONG KONG (AFP) — A Shanghai girl who filed a suit against the Shanghai Hilton Hotel after a falling mirror allegedly injured her has been awarded 88,781 yuan (\$10,445) in damages, it was reported Wednesday. The Jingan District Court in Shanghai ruled Monday in favour of six-year-old Lin Jieni and ordered the hotel to compensate her for bodily damage. The Hong Kong Service said. Lin was reported to have been hospitalised for more than four months for treatment of head injuries after being hit by the frame of a mirror that fell off the wall while she was in the hotel's cafe on April 4.